JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,420—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	5th July.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

10th July	7th August	4th September
25th July	21st August	

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dco. BALDUINO.......... 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE.......... 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay [illegible]r weekly and daily Local Lines.

[illegible]ugh and Return Tickets to London on Application.

[illegible]BAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the [illegible] each month.

[illegible] Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
[illegible]on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 28, 1895.

[illegible]USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

[illegible]DER MAIL CONTRACT WITH [illegible] AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]CELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

[illegible]eamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]N	......	2,841	600	1st Aug.

[illegible]urgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]STE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	.....	9th July.
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGA-[illegible]ONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

[illegible]er.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

[illegible]g at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, [illegible]o.

[illegible]r Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
[illegible]ouse, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July [illegible]

[illegible]AGNIE DES [illegible] MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

[illegible]M BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
[illegible] ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

[illegible] S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay [illegible]th July, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE [illegible] in connection with the Australian Steamer Home-[illegible]d, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to [illegible]d Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the LASEYNE, in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 4th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1895. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. KURDISTAN has ARRIVED from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Counter-Signature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed.

The Undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES,
Agents, s. s. Kurdistan.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SEVERAL New and Second-hand PLATT GINS, 5 bearings. Also several Portable and Stationary ENGINES, capable of driving a Factory of 10, 25 and 50 Gins. Apply, with Details and Specifications, to the Secretary.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE LAKDAWALA,
Secretary, Cotton Ginning Company,
Poorana Thasil, Chandni Chok, Delhi.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE........ [redacted]
Packing and Postage extra.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring."—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

BEER & STOUT.

	CASH. Bots. Rs.	CASH. Bots. a.	CASH. ½ bots. Rs.	CASH. ½ bots. a.	CREDIT. Bots. Rs.	CREDIT. Bots. a.	CREDIT. ½ bots. Rs.	CREDIT. ½ bots. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Sons...per doz.	8	0	5	8	9	0	6	2
Do. by Stone L. G. A... „	7	12	5	8	8	12	6	2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons... „	8	0	5	8	9	0	6	2
Do. by Burke & Co. .. „	8	8	5	12	9	8	6	8

*** TREACHER & Co., Ld., are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. FOSTER and SONS' Bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout, which is considered much the best.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

BEST VALUE IN INDIA,
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

QUALITY A} WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, with fine Longcloth Fronts and Cuffs, Rs. 25 per Dozen.

QUALITY C} WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Rs. 32 per Dozen.

QUALITY E} WHITE SHIRTS, Body of best Longcloth, with fine Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs, a very Superior Shirt, guaranteed to give satisfaction, Rs. 45 per Dozen.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
TAILORS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CARRY

THE FINEST STOCK IN INDIA OF

Surgical Instruments.	Dental Instruments.
Patient's Requisites.	Surgical Belts and Appliances.
Medical Electrical Apparatus.	Enema Apparatus.
Spraying Apparatus.	Medicine Chests.
Clinical and other Thermometers.	Microscopes.
Filtering Apparatus and Material.	Optical Goods.

ALSO—
FINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS in every Form.
New Drugs AS INTRODUCED.
ALSO—
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
ALSO—
Veterinary Instruments and Medicines.
&c., &c., &c.,
Buyers are invited to write for Price List.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR ;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity :—

1 quart Rs. 2-2.	2 quarts Rs. 3-3.
4 do. „ 5-0.	7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld ,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A QUOTATION.

"THE Best Possible Advertisements are the disinterested recommendations of Buyers to their Friends—"

"TITBITS" on the Secret of Advertising, June 1, 1895.

WE HAVE SECURED

Such recommendations by Selling only Genuine and Valuable Remedies and Preparations, prepared specially for use in India under the most skilled English supervision. Guaranteed Freshly made day by day, and Superior to imported articles.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES.

Equatorial Hair Douche	Pectoral Cough Syrup
Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture	Floral Mouth Elixir

And many other important Medicines and Toilet Articles which are INDISPENSABLE IN INDIA.

SEND FOR LIST—POST FREE.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

[redacted] LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from [redacted]DIA, are received at [redacted] Situated Coun[redacted], near Cambridge. T[redacted]sh subjects and accomplishments carefully Tau[redacted] qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and V[redacted]ors. Charming walks, Refined and Comforta[redacted] good Library. Special attention paid to delica[redacted] Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "G[redacted], Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PEASE, SON & CO.,
WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]
B. O. S. . " ''' WHISKIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

A
NEW MODEL
COTTAGE
PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 „

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOOTBALL JERSEYS,	CRICKET SHIRTS.	HOCKEY STOCKINGS.
Rs. 5.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 4-12.

SOFT WOOL SWEATERS, MUFFLERS and CAPS.

HOAR & Co., {THE FIRM FOR SPORTING KIT,} BOMBAY.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.

GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	FROM Rs. 3-8	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 9th July, 1895. Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 522 OF 1894.
JAMES PEARSE .... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
SORABJEE PESTONJEE MASANI ...... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public THAT BY A DECRETAL ORDER made on the 17th Day of June, 1895, in the above Suit, THE PARTNERSHIP, formerly subsisting between the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, under the firm or style OF PEARSE AND COMPANY WAS DISSOLVED as FROM the 6th OCTOBER, 1894, the Date of the Filing of the Plaint in the above Suit.—Dated this 4th Day of July, 1895.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Attornies for James Pearse, the abovenamed Plaintiff.

WITH Reference to the above Notice, I HEREBY NOTIFY to the Public THAT I AM NOW CARRYING ON, IN MY OWN NAME, of JAMES PEARSE the BUSINESS OF CONFECTIONER, Baker, and General Dealer IN the PREMISES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY ME at 22, and now known as No. 73, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES PEARSE.
4th July, 1895.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 1 per cent. for the Half-year, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Mr. George Cotton, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE very fine WINES are Specially Selected by Messrs. CALDWELL and Co., PENFOLD and Co., and other Established Vineyards in the Australian Colonies; and the Proprietors have received Gold Medals and Awards for QUALITY and PURITY.

		Rs.	a.
Oceana St. Julien Claret	per Doz. Qts.	14	12
" "	" Pts.	8	12
" Chablis	" Qts.	20	0
" Margaux	"	20	0
" Hermitage	"	25	0
" Hock	"	26	0
" Chassellas St. Huberts	"	26	0

BOMBAY {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.} POONA.
WINE MERCHANTS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable large Stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned Hides and Skins of Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Roller Skins and Machines, Casks, Benches' Strapping, &c., at Umerkhady, in the Godown of Fazulbhoy Heptoola, near Byramji Hall.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., on the abovementioned premises, under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 253 of 1895, in which Haji Abdul Kadur Buksh and another are the plaintiffs and Christopher Fell is the defendant.

A large stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned, coloured and uncoloured hides and skins of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, roller skins, strappings, picking bands, machines, casks and benches, &c.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

Immediately on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser, the purchaser shall forthwith pay 25 per cent. as deposit and take delivery of the lot the next day after paying the balance of his purchase money.

The above property will be on view from To-day.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 5, 1895. Auctioneer.

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following:—

B. A. P., Philip, height 13·2 W. I. T. [illegible] Measurement.
G. A. P., Nadir " 13·1½ " "
Ch. A. H., Shamshir, 5 years old.

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials, and are entered in the Poona Races.
For full particulars apply to

W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 25-8 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
[illegible] FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchnats, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on Cut, 12 As. per lb. COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—53, Meadows Street, Fort.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon T. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—it is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

TRY our MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and per Box of 100.—PEARSE and Co, 1 Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria, in good order.
1 C B chestnut pony, about 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, goes in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "John Roberts," and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large valuable Persian carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built very light glass-fronted miniature brougham in splendid order, a pair of handsome strong bay Arabs, well matched, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton with removeable hood and folding steps, in very good order by Fulker, of Salisbury, one bay waler gelding charger, sets of plated mounted English double harness, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice L. H. BAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., proceeded to England—
1 strong dog-cart by "Stephens," with a very fast chestnut Arab pony, believed sound, and set of harness.

The property of another Gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, by Harris and Summon.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, very valuable drawing-room suite, with very valuable velvet lining, very best plated ware, very rich glassware, very valuable dinner and dessert sets, all specially ordered out from England, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in very good order, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, by "John Roberts," a sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," valuable hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. If not previously privately disposed of, one handsome strong grey Australian (half Arab) mare, 6 years, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 5, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND PATTAN STREET, NEAR FALKLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gungabai, widow of Mungaldas Samaldas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1892, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at 2nd Pattan Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C ward No. 7860 (1) streets Nos. 1, 3, 5, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collector's Nos. 2306, 2307, 2307, New No. 9361, old survey Nos. 406, 407 and new survey No. 5099, admeasuring 304 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage and beyond that the property of Boran Abdool, on the west by 2nd Pattan Street, on the north formerly by the property of Sewram Ramjee Malee, but at present by the property of Narayen Sewram, and on the south by the Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 square pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
On account and at the risk of Keshavlal Ruttonchund ex Rheinfels—
Z A K A—1454 855—1 case 10 gross wax beads.
On account of the concerned—
K J S—722—1 case 175 pairs ladies' and girls' black and coloured boots.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Chaganlal Dayabhoy, Ahmedabad—
C D—42—93—51 bales straw boards.
By order of the mortgagees, Dulla Hurnath and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Abhabai Kasi Naiquin and Ragoonath Anundrao Kamut, the mortgagors—
Pearl nose ring, kap, necklace and bhikwali, diamond ring, gold vak, bangles, tcda and putli, and silver ornaments and utensils.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GUNPOWDER ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Madon, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of September, 1893, and made between the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla of the one part and Peerojshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla of the other part.

All that piece of land, situate on the Gunpowder Road, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 1684, old Survey No. 23702, and bounded on the east by property of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, on the west by property of Merwanjee Framjee Dadyburjorna, on the north by the property belonging to the late Sorabjee Dossabhai Mazagonwalla, and on the south by the Gunpowder Road, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built and standing on the said land, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2), street Nos. 16, 18 (1), and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 5, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.—
120 pieces white shirtings,
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties, 5, 6, 7, and 8 yards.
On acount of the concerned—
Ex s. s. "Wardha,"
1 bale damaged yarn,
1 bale damaged piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES AND RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Godowns, Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—
ex. s. s. "Loodhiana" and "Lalpoora."
31 bags rice.
2 bales Futtia gunnies,
ex. s. s. "Lalpoora" and "Aska."
148 bales gunnies, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 5, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JHONSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Chattoo Topan and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Vithal Limbaji, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 3rd August, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of the Fort, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 387 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, and bounded on the east partly by the Maneckjee Nowrojee Road and partly by the Mahomedan burying ground, on the west by the Nowrojee Road, on the north partly by the property of Joseph Francis De Souza and partly by the property of Maneckjee Nowrojee Mistree, and on the south partly by the property of Mowjee Bhatia, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Kanga, and which said property was formerly and is now occupied by the said Vithal Limbajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, mortgagee's attorney, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 5, 1895.

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*Signature*____________________

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LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS............ " 9,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
[illegible]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C.A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street).
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India..............................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN,
At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
PRINCIPAL:—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M. A.,
(CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc., Special Arrangements for Indian Children. Terms Moderate.
Referees (in India). Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

A BOON [illegible] MEN. Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

MR. J. M. DRENNAN having CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm as from YESTERDAY, the Business of the Firm will, from This Date, be carried on Solely by the remaining Partners Mr. OSBORNE MARSHALL and Mr. MORARJEE NENSEE, under the old Name of DRENNAN and Co. Mr. Osborne Marshall alone will Sign the Firm.

DRENNAN & Co.
Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned against BUYING, SELLING or DEALING in the INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT BURNER, advertized by Mr. R. LANGNER in the daily papers as being "NO IMITATION of the WELSBACH LIGHT but a better and superior article for 33 per cent. less in price."

Mr. Langner's burner is more than an Imitation; it is nearly an EXACT COPY (except in two small details) of THE WELSBACH BURNER, but it is of inferior make. It is usual for copies of valuable inventions to be sold at a lower price than the original. This warning would have been advertised before in answer to the above misleading advertisement, but Mr. R. Langner at first refused to sell to our clients one of his burners for comparison.—Dated this 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.
NOTICE.

MESSRS. MAHLER and ROSCHER hereby give notice that they have acquired from the INVENTOR, Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH, the Sole Right to sell in the Empire of India the BURNERS, MANTLES, APPLIANCES and other APPARATUS for producing Incandescent Gas-Light protected by the various Patents duly granted to him, the said Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern whereas Messrs. MAHLER and ROSCHER have been informed that certain persons intend to import and sell Incandescent Gas-Light Burners, Mantles Appliances and Apparatus in contravention of the abovementioned Patents granted to the said Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH. And Whereas similar patents have been granted in England and are now held there by the Incandescent Gas-Light Company Limited, and in various proceedings in the High Court of Justice in England by the said Company against Cantelo, Herschfield and others, the validity of the said patents has been established and the Court's certificate to that effect has been granted. (The cases were respectively decided by Mr. Justice Romer and Mr Justice Wills.)

Now Notice is hereby given that suits will be brought to restrain infringements of the Patents granted to the said Dr Carl Auer von Welsbach against all persons directly or indirectly taking part in importing, making, using or selling such incandescent Gas-Light Apparatus as above mentioned or infringing in any other manner whatsoever the rights and interests of the said Messrs. Mahler and Roscher herein, and all persons taking part in the infringement of the above mentioned patents will be liable, not only to an Injunction and Damages, but also to Costs. And further such persons will be criminally proceeded against according to law.—Dated this 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MADON, SONS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg to announce that they have
OPENED A BRANCH
of their Establishment in
EUSUF'S BUILDINGS,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL,
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

Prompt and Careful Attention is paid to Local and Up-country Orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, and all articles connected with Pharmacy, Household and Travellers' requisites, artists' colours and materials, &c.

PRICES MODERATE.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, England

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions...............As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion......................................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... " 4½ "
Third do. .... " 2¼ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................................. " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	167 164
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akber	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Ld	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	2200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 15 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	155
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	780	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	335
Mahomedpura Press G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	53	190
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Mussmar M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,325
Sind	480	2,000	750	50	585
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37/	300	all	16 12	200 210
Vulkan	...	1,600	100	90	1,145

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	725
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	955
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	475
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,465
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	955
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Binghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	980	500	500	Nil	465
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,315
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	177½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,160
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	935
Leopold	8,500	100	103	7½	218
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,090	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,090
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	100	3,075
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,410
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,210
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Mathura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	535
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	905
Rippon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1610
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	35	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	145
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills, L	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	425

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	545
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,305
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,725
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5n
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	...	—	1,000	dvd 25	550
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		110
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	3,350
Souffy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111
Telephone Co	9,200	25	10	dvd Rs.1½	28½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 18-3
Mexican Dollars	200
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	14-8
Bar Silver	96-2
Gold Leaf	29
Bar Gold English (touch)	23-14
Bar Australian	23-9
Bar Bombay	23-9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Special Address to Young Men, by Mr. Maxwood Moorhead, 8-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Bahaduri entered, and the steamer Castlemoor left, the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Nubia left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, sharp.

The Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Dr. Da Gama who has been away from Bombay for the past two months, has now returned, and resumed his duties at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Girgaum.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played this evening, by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	The Monarch	Hume.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Reminiscences of Mozart		Godfrey.
Serenata	Der Engel Lied	Braga.
Selection	The Yeomen o the Guard	Sullivan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Departure	Mallandaine
Mazurka	Margaret	Luschwitz
Fantasia	The Jacobite	Gassner
Valse	Loyaute	Wheeler
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	Gassner
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Narrow Escape of Fishermen.—Yesterday, a fishing boat, with seven men in it, was suddenly capsized by a gust of wind off the Mazagon fishing stakes and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Some of them, however, managed to cling to the boat, and others tried to swim to land. The British India steam launch, which was returning from the s. s. Simla, seeing the men struggling into the water, went to their assistance, and picked them up, and safely landed them. The boat was also brought in tow. The fishermen were very grateful to Mr. M'Ckan, of the Preventive Department, who also was in the launch, and the serang and other lascars of the launch also rendered them prompt assistance.

Death of the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandora.—We regret to record the death of Rev. William Henriques, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandora. The deceased gentleman was an amiable and youthful priest of great erudition, whose self-abnegation and philanthropy had gained for him the admiration not only of his flock in Bandora but of the whole of Salsette. In his short illness, the best medical aid was provided but ineffectually. Archbishop Dalhoff and the Bishop of Damaun were assiduous in their ministrations at the death-bed of the deceased. Throngs of sympathizers have crowded to view the deceased, and there was no want of testimony to show that to a large body of the Christian community an immense and perhaps irreparable loss has been sustained.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porebunder.—During the month of June last the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,921, among them the number of new admissions was 834, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	241	136	288	665
Mussalman	43	24	89	156
Parsee	2	..	11	13
Other Castes	—	—	—	—
Total	286	160	388	834

The average daily attendance was 97·4.

Drowned in a Tank.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Matunga, regarding the death of Hurry Mahadeo, aged twenty-six years, a servant to a shop-keeper, residing at the Old Sonapore Lane. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, the deceased and about eleven others went to swim in the tank, opposite the Vithoba's Temple at Matoonga. After swimming for about half-an-hour in the tank, all the men got out of the water, while the deceased remained in. Suddenly the deceased began to struggle in the water and sank. He rose to the surface of the water three times, and then sank for ever. A mill-labourer, sitting on the pavement of the tank, noticed this accident, but he could not rescue the drowning man, as he did not know how to swim, and raised an alarm. A few minutes afterwards the tank was dragged, and the body was recovered, life being then extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Snake-Bite.—An inquiry was held yesterday by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Appa Bayaji, a bullock cart driver, aged twenty-two years, residing at Gilder Street. About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, deceased was engaged in driving a pair of bullocks, attached to a roller, at Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill, at Tardeo. About a couple of hours afterwards Appa went to a stand-pipe to drink water, and in about five minutes returned with a snake in his hand. The deceased's comrade advised him to let it go, but he would not, and placed it under a basket on the ground. About noon when work was knocked off, deceased went to the basket, and was lifting it up with his right hand, when the snake bit him on the third finger, causing a wound thereon. The snake was at once killed with a stone, and the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died in the evening. A verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

Illegal Importation of Opium.—On Wednesday, one of the Customs dalals went to Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, with a bill of lading from Messrs. David Sassoon Sons and Co. for a parcel, containing Persian opium, and asked him how much duty he would have to pay. The importation of Persian opium being strickly prohibited, Mr. Rustom detained the bill of lading. On being questioned by Mr. Rustim, the dalal stated that Messrs. David Sassoon had imported the opium from Hongkong for a merchant, named Haji Tezdi, residing at Parsee Bazaar Street. It struck to Mr. Rustom that the Mogul must be an opium-eater. Consequently, the chief abkari inspector and police inspector Nelmes went over to the house of the Mogul, and on searching his room, recovered a small wooden box, containing Rs. 27 worth of opium. The Mogul was bailed out, and he will be placed to-day before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of possessing a quantity of opium in contravention of Abkari regulations. He will also be charged before Mr. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Customs, with having imported sixteen tolas of opium from Hongkong.

Theft in Marine Lines.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Morar Bhagwan with theft of wall-curtains, belonging to Mr. Cyril Webster, an assistant, in Messrs. King, King & Company. Mr. Webster who was living in a tent on the Cooperage, and on 1st May last removed to a bungalow, in Marine Lines. The accused was a hamal, in the service of complainant, who missed the things in question soon after going to the Marine Lines. On Wednesday night accused showed a telegram to his master, purporting to be a call to him from his native country. Mr. Webster suspected that the telegram was a mere trick to get his pay sooner; however, he paid the money, and the accused left the bungalow at a quarter to eight. A police sepoy, doing duty at Marine Lines in plain clothes, challenged him, and the small carpet hand-bag, which he carried was searched. The detective could not bring himself to believe that the accused was legitimately possessed of the curtains he found, and he, therefore, asked him how he came by them? The accused replied that he was a servant of Mr. R. A. Willis, and that gentleman had given him the curtains. The sepoy then told him to go to Mr. Willis, but he would not, and offered an eight-anna piece to the detective to let him go. At last he was taken there, but Mr. Willis said that the accused had left his service, three years ago. The accused at last made a confession, and was then taken before Mr. Webster, who identified the articles. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Antaji Patloji, late revenue and police patil of the village of Barloni, taluka Madha, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been removed from his office, on account of grave misconduct; and Shaik Alli valad Shaik Ameer, inhabitant of Savda, in the Khandeish Collectorate, late a forest guard in the Chopda Range of that Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The eighth annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held at the Cercle rooms, on Wednesday evening. The proceedings were conducted entirely in French. Professor O. S. Pedraza, K. C. I. C., Officier d'Academie, having been requested to take the chair, the honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the committee's report for the past year, which was as follows :—

The committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit have the pleasure of laying before the members their report for the past year. In conformity with article 21 of the rules of the Cercle, the committee, elected at the seventh annual general meeting of the members, nominated unanimously Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president, Mr. P. Renault, vice-president, Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer, and Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary. Mr. A. J. Cursetjee having resigned his seat on the committee, in November, 1894, Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M. D., was elected in his place. Mr. S. Renault, however, on account of his departure from Bombay had, to our great regret, to resign the post of vice-president of the committee. On the list of the members of the Cercle there are 2 patrons, 13 honorary members, 39 life members, and 110 ordinary members, the total number of members being 164. The committee have great pleasure in informing you that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, founder of the library and our worthy patron, who continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of the Cercle, has been good enough to give a fresh donation of Rs. 2,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds, in the names of his grandsons, Messrs. F. C. Petit, S. C. Petit, J. B. Petit, and D. B. Petit. Of this sum the Cercle is authorised to utilise the interest only towards the current expenses of the Cercle, or towards distribution of prizes to the students of French in the Bombay schools. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit has also presented the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 1,000 in 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds on the same terms and conditions. The Cercle has also received a donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji. During the year under report, Mr. George Dufetre, Administrator of Civil Hospitals of Lyon, visited the Cercle. A most hearty welcome was accorded to him. This gentleman has spoken in very flattering terms on the success of our institution in the visitors' book, and presented the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 100. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to the above gentlemen for their donations. The subscriptions received from members and interest on Government securities amounted to Rs. 1,640-10-8, while the expenses during the year came to Rs. 1879-8-1. The statement of account shows a balance of Rs. 10,964-6-4 against Rs. 8,652-12-5 of the preceding year. At the last annual general meeting, the members were informed that an order for new books had been sent to Mr. Y. Vernin, our honorary member and correspondent at Paris. These books, as also these which the Alliance Francaise of Paris had promised to send us through the Consul for France having arrived, were duly classified and added to the library. The books received from the Alliance Francaise have been marked as presented by that institution. The new books were purchased at Rs. 424-14-8. During the year under report the Cercle continued to receive presents of the following books, journals, &c. :—L'Illustration from Mr. Leon Bornait of Paris, Le Temps from Mr. H. Paul of Paris, Le Figaro from Mr. Gustave Rat (Bombay), La Revue des Traditions Populaires from Mr. O. S. Pedraza (Bombay). Mrs. De Lisle (nee Eugene Burnouf), Mr. Joachim Menant (of the Institute of France) and Mr. G. Valvor sent to the library copies of their works. The Alliance Francaise (Paris) continued to send "La Revue Bleue" and French books. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to them all. The committee having observed with great satisfaction that the members made a very good use of the books in the library, and of the newspapers and journals in the reading room have added to the latter "L'Univers Illustre," "L'Echo de la Semaine and Revue des Revues." The following journals and newspapers are received for the Cercle's Reading Room :—Le Temps; le Courrier de Londres and dei L' Europe; Le Journal des Debats (weekly edition); L'Illustration; Le Monde Illustre; L'Universe Illustre Les Annales; Revue des Revues; Revue de Deux Mondes; La Nouvelle Revue; Revue Bleue; Revue des Traditions Populaires; and L'Echo de la Semaine. The furniture and books are insured for Rs. 6,000. During the year under repor several successful meetings of members were held, on which occasions monologues and recitations were delivered by members in French, a French comedy was played, and a lecture on a French subject was delivered. The Alliance Francaise of Paris with which institution the Cercle has been on extremely friendly relations, whilst acknowledging receipt of the complete catalogue of the books in our library, mentions in its last bulletin "We notice with pleasure that the books can be recommended both for their quantity as for their quality." It is with the greatest regret that the committee have to record the death of two of the honorary members of the Cercle :—Professor James Darmesteter and Mr. J. Emerat, Vice-Consul for France. By the death of Mr. J. Darmesteter, who was not long since received in India as a glorious representative of French science, and who since the foundation of the Cercle on various occasions gave marked proofs of the keen interest he took in our institution, the Cercle has suffered an irreparable loss. The Cercle rooms were closed on 23rd October, 1894, out of respect for the memory of the deceased gentleman. By the death of Mr. Emerat, the Cercle has been deprived of valuable services. You will remember that on several occasions the Government of France sent important books to the library. The Cercle rooms were closed on the 26th June, 1894, on the occasion of the death of President Carnot as a mark of respect for his memory. You are now requested to appoint the new committee for 1895-96, and to appoint an auditor for the current year.

The report was approved and adopted as well as the audited accounts for the past year. Messrs. B. E. Punegar and A. F. Solon were requested to scrutinise the voting lists received from the members for the formation of the new committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for the satisfactory manner, in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president of the committee, and to Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary, for the very able manner in which they carried out their duties during the past year. Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Davar was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the last year's accounts and the same gentleman was appointed auditor for the current year. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THE CHAMPION CRICKET CLUB VS. THE S. P. G. MISSION CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the S. P. G. Mission ground, on Saturday, the 29th, play commencing at 12-30, and continuing up till 5 p.m. nearly. The S. P. G. M. Club won the toss, and went in for batting, scoring 75 runs altogether. In their second innings they scored 55. The Champions won the game by 4 wickets scoring 102 runs in their first innings. Mr. Saraph (capt.) on the Champion side broke the ice and began a promising game, batting in his usual steady style, and carrying his bat for a brilliant 36, and Mr. Gupte for 24 against the horrible bowling of Rev. Darby (Gymkhana bowler), and Messrs. Dixit and Rathawad. Messrs. Patole, J. Rathawad, R. Rathawad, and Dixit and Rev. Darby on the S. P. G. M. side played very well. Messrs. Saraph (capt.) Aho, and Machwe bowled exceedingly well. The score was as follows :—

S. P. G. M. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Patole, b Saraph	17	c Saraph	8
J Rathawad, b Aho	15	not out	2
R Rathawad, b Aho	7	b Saraph	13
P Salve, b Aho	1	b Saraph	0
Pandit, b Aho	5	b Saraph	0
Rev A Darby, not out	18	b Machve	2
Rev R Spooner, b Aho	5	b Machve	1
Dixit, c Saraph	0	b Machve	17
Torne, b Saraph	6	b Saraph	1
Waghmare, b Saraph	0	b Saraph	0
Pawar, b Saraph	0	b Saraph	6
Extras	1	Extras	5
Total	75	Total	55

C. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Saraph, b Dixit	36	not out	9
Baput, run out	0	b Dixit	0
Nande, b Darby	7	b Dixit	0
Abdool Wahed, b Darby	4	c Patole	0
Aho, b Darby	0	c Rathawad	3
Gupte, b Dixit	24	c Rathawad	6
Dewooskar, b Rathawad	5	b Dixit	0
Chawak, c Dixit	0	to bat.	
Paranjape, b Rathawad	0		
Machve, b Rathawad	7		
Patankar, not out	2		
Extras	17	Extras	5
Total	102	Total	29

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and esaantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MEURIN.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—Although it is years now since the living benefit of his work and influence was lost to Bombay, the memory of Bishop Meurin's connection has remained fresh in our midst. And even after his removal from the scene of his earthly labours, the freshness of that memory will not suffer. We knew Bishop Leo Meurin more as a scholar than a theologian, more as a citizen than as a churchman. And as such our acquaintance with him was a privilege in itself. It was a privilege, indeed, to hold converse with this genial and cultured representative of the Church of Rome, who spoke to the Zoroastrian as a Zoroastrian, to the Hebrew as a Hebrew, to members of other religious persuasions as one of each himself. His exposition of the sacred "Ahuno Vayrio," for instance, reading into it one of the oldest verses of the Christian Scripture, was ingenious in the extreme. Bishop Meurin captivated as much by his letters as by his conversation. But it was as an active, if unobtrusive, worker that he won the love and admiration of those who knew him. This was the same with him, we believe, in Mauritius. He worked hard and incessantly. During the recent disaster there his services to the community were invaluable. In his special line Dr. Meurin had life-convictions to which he cheerfully sacrificed everything.

THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Says the "Gujerati":—The Council elections are now practically over. They began with the election of the Hon. Mr. Mehta by the Corporation and ended with the unopposed election by the University of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal. We are sorry that an unpleasant controversy was started in connection with the comparative merits of the rival candidates for the University seat. But it is due to Prof. Selby to say that he had no part or parcel in initiating the movement in his favour nor participating in the discussion. Prof. Selby is a great scholar and educationist and we should be glad to see him amongst the members nominated by Government.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The annual field-day of the Bombay Millowners' Association went off as successfully as before. There was sound good sense in most of the speeches, with a strain of hopefulness that certainly needed the corrective administered by an expert present. On the whole, however, the chairman took a fair survey of our industrial situation, and gave a piece of his mind to Lancashire—quite a little concession—which, it is to be hoped, may do good to that honourable rival. It is to be hoped, also, that other local associations showed something of the capacity and business aptitude of this association of millowners. But when are we to have an association of millhands?

The "Gujerati" is very appreciative of the work done by the Association: The voluminous and interesting annual report of the Millowners' Association reflects no small credit on its indefatigable secretary, Mr. Marshall, and confirms Mr. Wacha's estimate that in no previous year has the Association done more useful and solid work than in the year under review. The very able and exhaustive memorial it submitted last year on the Cotton Duties Bill was of invaluable service in determining the final policy of Government. In our opinion this Association, together with one or two others, should have been accorded the privilege of electing a representative of the interests of native trade and industry in the local Legislative Council. The local mill industry alone represents a capital of something like 50 crores, and we trust Lord Sandhurst's Government will next time modify the Council regulations so as to enfranchise native traders and merchants. In the meanwhile Government will do well to nominate to the Council a suitable representative from amongst them.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: There can be no doubt that the Millowners' Association is now a recognised power and influence in its own lines. Many have been the vicissitudes in the industrial life of this Presidency during the last twenty years of its existence. Apart from profound internal disturbances, the cotton industry of Bombay had had to resist the big shocks of external influences exerted by powerful rivals like those of Lancashire on the one hand and the Indian Government on the other. But despite Factories' Act and the closure of the mints, our cotton mills have survived. They are to-day not only able to be on their legs but in a position to earn fair profits. It is this fact which must be carefully borne in mind, for it is conclusive proof of the vitality of the industry to maintain itself against all odds. Were the energetic secretary to write out a brief history of the last twenty years of Bombay cotton industry, we are sure he would not only lay the millowners under a great obligation, but render an important service to Lancashire also. He has only to collect his facts from the annual reports, sift and array them again in a neat, compact, and readable form, to convey to all interested in our cotton manufactures what Bombay has done and is yet capable of doing.

MR. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJI.

All the native papers speak in terms of approbation of the appointment of Mr. Budroodin Tyabji as a judge of the High Court. Says the "Indian Spectator": The elevation of Mr. Budrooddin Tyabji to the Bench is a feather in the cap of Bombay Public Opinion. And we are pleased to see all sections of the community, including the English, rejoicing at it. The incident shows that India can be one, on occasions; indeed, she can always be one if the different races and classes inhabiting it remember that they are Indians first, and everything else after that. Are not Europeans themselves an Indian community whilst in India? And Hindu opinion is no less certain in its approval of this choice of a Mahomedan judge who will have to decide so often between Hindus and Mahomedans. It is to be sincerely hoped this spirit may permeate all ranks of society, and that Government may always have the satisfaction, as in this instance, of meeting the wishes of the entire community.

The "Gujerati" states: The appointment of Mr. Budroodin Tyabji to the Puisne Judgeship vacated by the retirement of Mr. Justice Bayley has given the utmost satisfaction to the entire native community in the presidency, and we have no doubt it will meet with warm approbation in every other part of the country. Thirty years ago when the Mahomedan community was so backward in everything, his father, who was a prosperous merchant, was sagacious and enlightened enough to send his sons to England, and the wisdom of that course has been amply justified by the successful career of Mr. Budroodin both as a barrister and as a public man. He was the first native of India to join the Bombay bar and by dint of his assiduity and keen intelligence he has attained to a conspicuous position in the legal profession. Though latterly Mr. Budrudin has chosen the role of a political recluse, his public career had already given ample proofs of his sober judgment, penetrating intellect, independence of character, and large-hearted sympathy with the political progress of the country. As a speaker, his dignified, courageous, thoughtful and argumentative utterances on the public platform have invariably been appreciated by the public. His speeches, as a Councillor in the Bombay Legislative Council, on the Bombay Local Boards and Municipalities Bills were so highly admired everywhere that Sir James Fergusson then admited that they would have been listened to with rapt attention even in the House of Commons. It was only the other day that in the Surat Bribery case he displayed some of his best qualities as an advocate. On this side of India, he is undoubtedly the ablest Mahomedan of learning and high character, a distinguished Congressman, a most ardent supporter of the cause of Mahomedan education, and a good Persian, Arabic and French scholar.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—Bombay is to be congratulated on the appointment of our distinguished citizen, Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, to the bench of the High Court, in the place of Mr. Justice Bayley, who retired on Friday last, after having sat as a judge for twenty-six years. That the appointment has given universal satisfaction goes without saying. His nomination meets with unqualified approval every way, which bespeaks highly to Mr. Budroodin's ability as a lawyer of vast experience and juridical knowledge, and as a man of high culture and extreme suavity. That such a lawyer, who has endeared himself to all classes of the community, irrespective of race or creed, and who, besides, has, in his days, rendered no mean service to the country, among which we never can forget the share he took in defending the Ilbert bill,—that such a lawyer should have been raised to the bench, is certainly a source of the highest gratification. This gratification is enhanced by the fact that his is the elevation for the first time of a Mahomedan gentleman of "proved merit and ability" to the post.

The "Indu Prakash" writes: The elevation of Mr. Budroodin Tyabji to the Bench is a distinct gain to the High Court, and is sure to be hailed with universal joy. Mr. Budroodin is a leader of the bar, is well known as a sound lawyer, and has considerable practice at the High Court. It is needless to say that he enjoys the confidence of the bar. Welcome as is the appointment bound to be to the bar on account of the great legal attainment of Mr. Budroodin, it is doubly welcome to the public, for Mr. Budroodin is held in high esteem both by the Hindus and Mahomedans.

The "Native Opinion" congratulates the Hon'ble Mr. Buddroodin and the Mahomedan community on the former's elevation to the High Court Bench. Both by seniority, long standing, and great legal acumen he was qualified for a seat on the Bench, and would have been raised to it long ere this. But now our expectations are fulfilled, on behalf of the native communities we express our gratitude to the Government of Lord Sandhurst, who has in conferring the post, not only honoured the native communities, but Government itself.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are Hermit's Satarana Salve and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 4TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with opensides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·485	W	8	98·0	85·6	53	...	3·85	−0·84
Agra	29·502	SW	8	100·5	81·7	57	..	5·49	+1·71
Cawnpore	29·511	WNW	...	97·9	82·6	65	...	2·85	...
Allahabad	29·487	WNW	14	95·1	81·3	69	...	9·57	+2·46
Jhansi	29·560	WSW	6	98·1	75·2	62	0·09	9·19	+2·63
Jacobabad	29·434	SSE	6	113·3	84·0	65	..	0·11	−0·19
Karachi	29·563	WSW	26	94·0	82·2	68	...	0·75	+0·01
Jeypore	29·588	W	9	101·1	78·9	62	...	3·27	−0·35
Ajmere	29·600	W	17	99·4	79·6	59	...	1·01	−2·12
Deesa	29·652	WSW	18	97·3	75·5	69	..	3·74	+0·25
Ahmedabad	29·681	SW	4	98·2	79·1	74	...	5·97	...
Bhuj	29·605	SW	20	96·5	79·9	68	...	1·09	−0·85
Rajkot	29·659	WSW	17	99·9	76·8	73	...	2·22	−1·08
Veraval	29·696	W	19	96·1	[illegible]	83	0·05	2·55	...
Neemuch	29·662	WSW	19	91·8	74·1	75	...	8·85	+3·17
Indore	29·682	W	6	91·2	75·1	78	..	7·50	−1·13
Saugor	29·605	NW	7	91·8	74·6	75	..	12·44	+3·47
Jubbulpore	29·587	WSW	4	92·5	76·6	78	0·11	17·71	+6·32
Hoshangabad	29·663	W	2	92·4	75·7	77	...	16·55	+6·67
Khandwa	[illegible]	W	10	95·2	77·6	65	...	6·44	−0·81
Raipur	29·583	SW	8	95·4	77·6	83	0·01	18·57	+7·50
Nagpur	29·622	WNW	10	97·3	78·1	77	1·60	12·99	+2·30
Amraoti	29·681	NW	19	95·2	76·8	67	..	7·14	−1·07
Akola	29·678	WNW	14	96·4	76·8	65	..	6·05	−0·51
Surat	29·639	WSW	L	91·1	79·6	78	...	5·65	−6·81
Malegaon	29·703	WSW	14	91·9	73·1	71	...	4·56	−0·73
Bombay	29·759	W	12	88·7	80·2	77	...	18·09	−6·07
Poona	29·753	W	15	90·0	70·4	72	..	7·40	+1·84
Ahmednagar	29·740	WNW	7	91·7	66·4	63	..	4·98	...
Aurangabad	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·740	NW	14	99·2	73·0	55	...	0·63	−5·11
Ratnagiri	29·779	NW	8	88·3	77·5	87	0·25	22·69	−14·22
Belgaum	29·762	W	28	80·3	68·2	81	...	9·94	+0·59
Goa	29·791	NW	18	85·1	79·4	84	0·19	20·65	...
Karwar	29·768	N	7	81·2	77·5	84	1·24	26·39	−17·16
Mangalore	29·818	NW	5	80·3	72·9	91	1·85	47·93	+0·83
Calicut	29·815	Calm	15	...	..	...	0·31	44·78	+7·70
Cochin	29·861	W	F	82·7	72·7	86	0·96	33·05	+1·11
Bangalore	29·808	WSW	12	88·3	68·8	81	...	1·8	−2·21
Secunderabad	29·673	WNW	12	96·7	76·8	61	0·01	3·68	−2·01
Masuliptm.	29·629	NW	7	102·7	81·1	65	0·02	1·53	−4·81
Bellary	29·766	WNW	12	97·2	74·4	66	0·12	2·43	+0·33
Cuddapah	29·735	W	7	102·2	80·4	57	..	0·74	−3·81
Madras	29·679	WSW	8	102·5	81·0	57	0·01	0·91	−1·60
Coimbatore	29·814	NW	4	85·4	72·3	81	...	3·06	+1·50
Trichinopoly	29·739	WSW	9	103·1	79·3	68	...	0·45	−1·45
Negapatam	29·714	SW	10	103·1	79·8	69	0·05	0·08	−1·99
Colombo	29·834	W	13	86·0	77·0	73	...	11·14	+6·48
Aden	29·703	E	9	95·3	80·3	61	...	0·04	+0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·08 (21·31); G. T. H.=0·15 (17·10); St. G. H.=0·14 (18·23); C. P.=0·00 (18·09).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Rajkot, and has changed slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Westerly to north-westerly winds are reported from all stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Belgaum, Goa and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Akola, 24 at Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot and Neemuch, 18 at Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa and Veraval, and 16 at Secunderabad, Goa and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, Central India, Rajputana, and at Agra, Jhansi, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and in very large excess at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. The minimum temparature is 5° above its normal at Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·85"), Nagpur (1·60"), and Karwar (1·24"), nearly an inch at Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Ratnagiri, Goa and Calicut. The monsoon gradient is 4-5ths of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 1-3rd of its average strength on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay. On the Malabar Coast the weather conditions are therefore more favourable for rain than what were yesterday and to the north of Karwar they continue to be weak and indicate the probability of light to moderate local showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 4.

Thursday's pressure has decreased except in parts of North-East India and Malabar. The general distribution is unchanged. Pressure is highest in Malabar, and lowest in West Punjab, but indications of a depression are shown over Bengal and head of the Bay. Pressure is in considerable excess in North Bombay, and in considerable defect in South-East Bengal. Winds are variable over the north of the Bay, and variable with calms over the Gangetic Plain and Punjab; south-easterly over Burma and East Bengal; and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere, the northing being most marked along the west coast of the Peninsula. The force is generally moderate. The temperature has risen except in Burma, Bengal and Central Provinces, and the mean temperature is above normal in all provinces. Rain is fairly general in Burma, Assam and Bengal, while elsewhere only scattered showers are reported, with no rain at all in Upper India and North Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	21	31	16	95	18	18	18	24
Thursday, July 4th	0	00	0	15	0	5	0	00
Total	21	31	17	10	18	23	18	24
Total fall to July 4th, 1894	23	75	18	5	18	17	17	51
Total fall to July 4th, 1893	36	41	23	62	33	46	31	42

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 3, 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·772
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·3
General Directions of wind*	W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	248
Fall of Rain	00·0
Total fall during month	0·25
" " year	18·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July	0·00

News comes from Vienna that the celebrated Viennese whistler, "Baron Schan," as he was nicknamed, Jean Tranquilini, as he was rightly called, has just died in the workhouse at New York. In his early days "Baron Schan" was a good-looking youth, of free manners, and careless disposition. He brought into fashion the practice of natural whistling, in which no one could rival him. He whistled popular Viennese melodies with so much sweetness and expression that rich and poor crowded to hear him. He performed in aristocratic houses, and often whistled for the late Crown Prince Rudolph. He was a favourite with all the ladies, and his courtly manners gained for him his name of "Baron." Having come into conflict with the police, he escaped arrest by going to America, where he made a good deal of money. But he returned to Austria, and, unfortunately, took to drinking. Then he returned to New York, and opened a cafe; but rapidly sank, step by step, into degradation and poverty.

The members of the Russian Mission to Abyssinia arrived at Alexandria, on June 17. Col. Leontieff, its head, states that his object was to bring the Russian and Abyssinian Churches closer together. He was well received, and the Emperor Menelik is sending back to Russia an embassy to congratulate the Czar on his accession. The Abyssinian delegates strongly deny the report published in Rome that they are asking for Russian aid against the Italians, and declare that the Mission has no political object.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Langoe, 1,492 tons, Commander A Melne, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The steamer Cachar, 2,032 tons, Commander F Duchesne, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Commander J L Leftwich, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander T J Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Commander R McKay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Commander A MacAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (22nd June) via Aden, with a general cargo, and 790 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 980 tons, Commander A Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Busreh (20th June), with a general cargo, 29 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr Dawood, Mr E J Mahomed, brother, three ladies, 3 children and 39 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Drummond	1872	Crockett			Finlay Muir & Co
B	Clyde	4098	Weighell	Aden	19-7	P & O S N Co
C	Mohammadi	1250	Hard Castle	Calcutta	6-7	B & P S N Co
D	City of Edinburg	210?	Frame	Karachi	9-7	F Forbes & Co
F	Jubeda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	10-7	H C Joosub
H	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	548	Davie	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	No. fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Patna	1161	Leving	Aden	5-7	M Mackenzie
O	Cachar	2032	Duchesne	Marseilles	-7	K Nixon & Co
Q	Laseyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	10-7	A Simeon

30 TON CRANE.
H M S Magdala ... Goodridge .. Royal Indian Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-7	C Barbora
4	Thames	4078	Symons	Aden	5-7	P & O S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Demmy	London	9-7	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2169	Hemming	China	10-7	P & O S N Co
8	M. Baquehem	2740	De Grise	Not fixed	9-7	A Lloyds
9	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hull	6-7	C Eduljee & Co
10	Australia	1378	Barber	Antwerp	8-7	Glade & Co
12	L. Hall	2496	Colin	Karachi	8-7	E Bates & Co
14	Dumra	489	Livingstone	Karachi	6-7	M Mackenzie
15	Chateau Ygnem	2269	Chenay	Marseilles	19-7	Bombay Co
15	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co
16	Baroda	2022	Doberr	Calcutta	5-7	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Pemba (s)	Thomas	Busreh, June 20.
4	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, June 22.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	London, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Nubia (s)	Knox	Marseilles, &c.
	Castlemoor (s)	Flause	Liverpool.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Langoe (s)	Milne	Rangoon.
	Nurani (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Chindwara (s)	McKay	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Cachar, Duchesnl, for Marseilles obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nadir, for Calcutta and coast ports.
" Brinkburn, for Hull and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
June.
30 Nawab s ... Sandillands ... Bombay, June 9.
Fultala s ... Maclachlan ... Bombay, June 19.
DEPARTURES.
June 30.—Steamers Fazilka, Rothenfels and Baghdad.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
July.
1 Mecca s ... Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
July.
1 Clan Mackenzie s ... Calcutta.
Shahjehan s ... Rangoon.
Nairung s ... Tuticorin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—10 bales printing papers, G Claredge and Co.
Clan Drummond s—250 kegs bicorbonate of soda, M Ostermayer.

FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—24 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell; 23 cases whisky, E Bezonjee; 187 cases whisky, 83 cases gingerwine, and 32 cases rum, D Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, Jamsedjee Bros and Co; 98 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Scindia s—5 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—100 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 10 cases wine, 3 cases brandy, and 4 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Carthage s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.
Peninsular s—64 cases provisions, 3 cases stationery and 4 cases soap, Treacher and Co; 240 cases provision, &c. 23 cases papers and 22 cases cheese, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FROM HULL.
Alecto s—102 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 16 bales straw boards, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 59 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co,

FROM CHARENTE.
Kirby Hall s—15 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

FROM BOULOGNE.
Oriental s—5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Oriental s—250 cases candles, Lyon and Co.
Newstead s—12 cases glassware, S Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—30 packages papers, S A S Dawood; 15 cases papers, A Ahmedjee; 14 bales brown paper, The Hope Mills.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 4.

FOR LONDON.
Mazagon s—51 bales wool, and 16 bales hemp, Kika Khooshall; 55 cwts senna leaves, N Sackerchand; 58 cwts cloves, Hajee S H Soomar; 14 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.
Brinkburn s—54,000 cwts wheat, R Ili Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.
Australia s—2,700 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Australia s—6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Cachar s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Marq Bacquehem s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—190 cwts sandalwood, K M Jeecktall; 160 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—250 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 1.
Thompson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.
July 2.
Iremonger, Capt, Ms, 33rd M I, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—July 4.
Swiney, Lieut, Bengal 9th Gurkha Rifles, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Hicks, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Deolali.
Blunt, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, to rejoin, from Deolali.
Beit, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fus, to rejoin, from Deolali.
Kirk, Lt, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, from Nasirabad.

HIGH COURT.—July 5.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Reference, Order and Decree.

4-94—Daphtary and F—Lukoobai vs Juggonnath Ramjee Thale—Muljee and R.

570-91—Brown and M—Devidas Hurrivulubdas vs Narrondas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Hiralal and Co, and Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

130-94—Bicknell M and M—Gordhandas Gokaldas vs Balmookund Budridas and another—Littel and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

518-91—Littel and Co—Choonilal Motilal and others vs Narotumdas Candas and others—Ardesir H and D, and Shamrao P.

132-93—Jehangir D—Damodar Virupaksha Moondley vs Govind Sabaji Patel—M H Khan.

Petition for Hearing.

Late Supreme Court File Equity Side—Louis Camille de Lestic otherwise called Louis Lastic Loba and another vs Jose Francisco Duarte de Souza—L W G Rivett Carnac, Esq.—Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and another vs Kanji Lilladhar and others.

115-94—Wadia and G—Asha Kheta and others vs Bai Raibai and others—Daphtary and F.

344-94—Crawford B and Co—Ratanbai alias Tatalmai vs Mun bhai Bamonji Panthakey—Bicknell M and M.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

FINE weather has continued to prevail at the Presidency, and a further fall of rain is very desirable, as is also in parts of the mofussil, especially over the Cotton area, where the crop had been sown, and was generall, making good progress. Business has been interrupted this week by native holidays; and to-day the Banks and markets are closed for the Mahomedan holiday. A moderate business has been done in Cotton for the time of year by shippers and the Mills; and in Seeds, transactions for export have been upon a moderate scale in a steady market; but in Wheat little has again been done. An upward movement has taken place in Exchange, rates for which closed last evening 5-32d. higher for Bank Bills, and 3-16d. for Private Paper, than they ruled on the previous Thursday. Money is easy. Government Paper has advanced 3-8 per cent. Freights have been quiet at nominally unchanged rates, but with not much tonnage offering. Imports have been dull throughout the week, and business has lacked the impetus of enquiry from districts, which is still almost absent.

MONEY.—But for an exceptional demand for Loans to meet some special requirements outside the ordinary trade demand for Money, the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank would have again shown some addition to the Cash Balance. As it was, however, a diminution of 6¼ lakhs was disclosed by the Return, at 185¾ lakhs, a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a materially larger decrease in Bills Discounted than in the previous week, reducing, together, the Cash by some 34¾ lakhs, having been more than counterbalanced by the increase of 36¼ lakhs in Loans. The market had continued easy, and there was nothing in the probable course of business in either of its principal branches to stimulate the demand for monetary accommodation.

The market meantime has been easy, and 5 per cent. remains the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail-day with a steadier feeling at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was no enquiry, and at the close rates were firmer. On Saturday the market opened firm at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter having been placed early in the day. The market closed apparently firm. At opening on Monday the market was again firm, with Bank Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 1 5-32d, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1¼d., and at closing was quiet. The following day the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and remained thereat all day. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 1 7-32d.; and the market closed steady to firm. Yesterday rates were 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter quotation a trivial amount came out; but a fair amount of resale Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1¼d., and the rate then became 1s. 1 7-32d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward, with no enquiry thereat, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Bills, with the same result. The following are our closing quotations this evening, which must also be taken as our final rates, the Banks being closed however, for the Mahomedan holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand			...1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic..		.. 1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.		1s. 1¼d.	,,
Do.	4	Do.	...1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6	Do.	...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3	Do.	...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
,,	6	Do.	...1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Documents	3	Do.	...1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
,,	6	Do.	...1s. 1 13-32d.	,,
Francs	3	Do.	...1·40 1-4	,,
,,	6	Do.	...1·41.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market opened at 107 1/8 for Money and Account, and at 106 7/8 for the August Settlement, and, after advancing 1-16 per cent. from these rates in a steady market, quotations left off as they had opened. The market opened on Saturday at the enhanced rates of 107 3/8 for Money and the Settlement, and 107 1-8 for the August Account, at which improvement rates remained steady, and closed on the same level. On Monday rates were 107 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and 107¼ for the 30th instant Account, closing rates having been 107 5-16 for Money and 107¼ for Account, with a steady feeling in the market. The next day 107 5-16 was again quoted for Money, while 107 1-8 was the quotation for Account, at which rates also the market closed. 107 7-16 was quoted yesterday for Money, and 107¼ for Account, from which level rates advanced about 3-16 per cent. in a strong market, and closed at 107 5-8 and 107 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, these rates being also taken as our final rates this evening.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 132; as are also Port Trust Bonds, at 110.

SHARES have been a rather quiet market this week with no movement to speak of in Cotton Press Scrip, and not very much in Mill shares, which, however, in the majority of cases, have moved in sellers' favour, compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we note in our weekly list an advance of Rs. 25 in Dhun Mills; of Rs. 20, in Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 15 each, in Coorla and Central India; and of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton and Khatau Makunjee; while on the other hand Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 30; Lukhmidass Rs. 20; Hindustan, Rs. 10; Oriental, Swadeshi the Alliance, Rs. 5 each; and Star of India, Rs. 2½. In Press shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 16. in French. Port Canning shares have advanced Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a very dull feeling with regard to *Staple Grey Goods* in the bazaar this week, sellers having been eager to force sales if they could only find buyers. Up-country buyers have only operated to a very small extent, and on somewhat easier terms. Stocks are increasing slowly; and orders from this side to Manchester are of a moderate character. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed-Goods* only a very small business has transpired at current rates. *Locally-made* goods are very dull, and prices are declining. Stocks are on the increase; and Holders are very anxious to make sales. The total clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 2,500 packages, and of *Local Goods* about 800 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates and in a steady market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the last fortnight have been 15,000 bales: but rates there are half a dollar lower. Exchange has, however, gone up to 196¼. China buyers here have only operated upon a moderate scale, because they cannot obtain early deliveries. Some holders who have early deliveries have sold at current figures. Rates generally are the same as last week. The week's sales are estimated at 2,500 bales.

METALS.—There has been a moderate enquiry for *Copper* at last rates in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has also been steady at a decline of two annas per cwt., a moderate business having been reported, *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value.

Coal.—Business has been reported this week in ready *Powell's Duffryn* at Rs. 19¼ per ton; but now sellers are asking Rs. 20 per ton, *Nimmo's Longrigg* per Australia (s), was sold at Rs. 15; *Watson's Hartley*, July shipment, at Rs. 15¼ per ton. Sellers are now asking Rs 17¼ per ton for *Powell's Duffryn*, July-August shipment. The market closes firm. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	nil.	per ton.
West do	Rs. 17	,,
Australian	nil.	,,
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 20	,,
Cardiff	,, 19½	,,
Japan	nil.	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business for the time of year has been done in this staple during the past week, both by exporters and local spinners, the feeling in the market having been steady throughout, with no movement to speak of in prices. Both shippers and the Mills have taken about 4,500 bales, the purchases of the former having consisted of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera, Bhownugger descriptions, Dharwar Ginned, Compta, and Bengal; while those of the latter have been confined to Oomras, Bengal, and Compta Ginned. This evening the market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 15,000 bales, compared with 20,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 24,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the deficiency in the total arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last, nowstands at 195,000 bales.

The first official Weather and Crop Report was issued on Monday, and showed a comparatively light fall of rain in all the Cotton-growing districts, the fall having ranged from 30 cents in Beawar, in the Bengal circle, to 11 inches 95 cents at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle. Excepting at Beawar, and at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle (where the rainfall had been 2¼ inches), Cotton sowing had begun, and was making good progress in some districts; but more and early rain was generally needed over the Cotton area.

To-day's telegrams report a further slight fall of rain in most of the circles; but more is required rather urgently in some of the Oomrawuttees and Dhollera districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	163	2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	147	2 17-32d.
Do. Good	137	2 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine	174	3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	166	2 7-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	155	2 7-8d.
Oomrs, Fully Good	180	3 1-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	193	3 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	183	3 3-16d.
Do. Good	173	3d.
S G Dharwar, Good	186	3¼d.
Westerns,	176	3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine	200	3 d.
Do. Good	195	3 13-32d.

The Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1893-94. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	237,000	285,000
Berar	215,000	271,500
Barsi and Nugger	50,500	96,500
Bengals	225,800	257,500
Hingunghat	1,100	4,000
Persian and Sind	31,000	60,000
Dhollera	366,500	323,500
Broach	104,000	129,500
Compta and Dharwar	124,000	121,000
Westerns and Madras..	10,100	12,000
Total...	1,365,000	1,560,500

We subjoin the Native Estimate of the stocks of Cotton, in godown, which we consider fairly reasonable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting, viz.:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Dhollera, Bhownugger, &c.	54,100	70,000	70,000
Veeraval, Cutch, &c.	16,800	2,550	3,400
Oomras, Julgaom, Barsi, &c.	94,400	1,06,750	1,50,250
Comptas, Westerns	20,000	21,825	18,500
Bengal	29,650	17,725	13,700
Broach	6,750	11,200	7,600
Dharwar	4,200	6,500	2,650
Persian and Sundries	2,100	6,000	2,000
Total Bales	2,28,000	2,42,550	2,63,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	14,707	24,320	21,389
From 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,320,251	1,411,841	1,441,892
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	10,837	12,696	19,976
From 1st Jan. to 3rd July	467,033	734,853	691,687
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	10,589	8,007	1,030
From 1st Jan. to 3rd July	106,221	113,141	120,696

WHEAT has been in but little demand for export, and only a small business has been reported daily. The tone of the market has been steady in most days; but a partial slight decline has been established in prices, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	7	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	4	6	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4	1	6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	12	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	12	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4	1	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	7	6	,,

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a generally steady market. *Linseed* has advanced a little in value; but in other descriptions there has been no movement. We quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-1-0	to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-13-0	,, ,, 6-14-0 ,, ,,
Do do Cawnpore	,, 6-10-0	,, ,,
Do Red do	,, 6-4-0	,, ,, 6-6-0 ,, ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	133,812	99,650	98,537
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	3,748,673	2,406,929	5,105,831
Linseed for the week	19,673	53,242	61,678
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	2,486,436	4,903,016	3,645,373
Rapeseed for the week	24,034	73,206	72,407
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,839,835	2,843,558	3,705,964
Gingelly seed for the week	557	1,136	1,063
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	727,050	742,499	941,145

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	339,876	46,850	256,220
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,751,138	1,340,012	3,520,484
Linseed for the week	66,840	120,134	31,979
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,944,313	4,229,019	3,019,223
Rapeseed for the week	90,445	120,713	145,917
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,545,518	2,336,613	3,058,290
Gingelly seed for the week	12,175	4,008	502
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd July	1,008,508	885,938	1,076,538

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius midnight Saturday sixth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	3	20 p.m.	20	55
Teheran	4	2	45 p.m.	...	21
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	2
,, Karachi	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	31	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.

10 p.m. ... 82·8

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

6 a.m. ... 81·5
10 a.m. ... 83·5
2 p.m. ... 87·9
6 p.m. ... 86·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAYLEY—June 12, at Poltair, Minnamead, Plymouth, wife of Charles Stuart Bayley, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NINIS—WOODWARD.—June 13, at St Mildred's, Lee Richard Duncan, eldest son of the Rev G Wyatt Ninis, of Misshull Vernon, to Edith Eliza Stevenson, second daughter of the late Alfred Woodward, of Akyab, Burma, and Northbourne, Kent.

DEATHS.

SNOW.—June 12, at Lithanger, Liss, Hants, Major-Gen Rupert Thomas Snow, H M Indian Staff Corps, 65, youngest son of the late Bernard Geary Snow, Esq., of Highgate.

WILKINSON.—June 17, in London, Lt-Col A R Wilkinson, Bengal Retired.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HENRIQUES—July 4, at 7 p.m., at Chowpatty, Rev. William Henriques, Vicar, St. Andrew's, Bandora. Deeply regretted. Funeral at Bandora, at 1 p.m., to-day (Friday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORSE—June 25, at Waltair, the wife of F W Morse, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

RATTRAY—June 26, at Maple Haves, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut C Rattray, 28th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

INGLIS—June 12, on the journey down to Lahore from Quetta, of heat apoplexy, the dearly beloved wife of Barrack Sergeant W H Inglis, Military Works Department, and the youngest daughter of the late John Mahon, Manager, Central Jail Press, Lahore, aged 22 years and 8 months.

MANTEL—June 30, at the residence of her son, Mr J C Eaton, Madras City Police, from heat apoplexy, Catherine, widow of the late Francis Mantel, Pensioned Sergeant-Major, 40th M I, and Inspector, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, aged 66 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

WE should naturally be the last to dispute the right of publicists to call in question features in the administrative policy of the country which seem to them unwise or unjust, and we have not so strong a belief in the theory of the divine rights of kings as to say that the rulers of Native States should be exempted from public criticism when their administrative acts are unjust or impolitic. But we are strongly of opinion that such criticism should never be undertaken until the *ex-parte* statements of men interested in the reversal of the particular course objected to, has been duly weighed in the balance with the explanation to be offered on the other side, and have been verified by close enquiry. This guiding principle of fair and legitimate comment is especially necessary in dealing with a question calculated to arouse dormant racial antagonisms in a territory where the administrative power has hitherto been regarded as fairly divided between the two distinct races who form the population, and where any disturbance of the equilibrium of such power is calculated to disorganise the machinery of the State. It is for these reasons that we feel called upon to deal with recent criticisms offered, first by a vernacular paper and afterwards by an Anglo-Indian contemporary upon the actions of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The main charge against his Highness is that there is "a marked recrudescence of the Mahratta element in Baroda affairs at the time that his Highness is supposed to be deliberating upon a report understood to be condemnatory of one of the most prominent of his Mahratta officials," to wit, Mr. Bapat, whose reported bribery and corruption led to the appointment of a committee of enquiry into his conduct last year. The criticisms which have been passed upon this alleged favouritism not only towards an inculpated official but towards his compatriots could not for a moment be described as exceeding the bounds of legitimate public comment, provided the premises upon which they were founded would stand the test of investigation. But from the enquiries we have made, without the slightest prejudice in favour of one side or the other, we find that the whole superstructure of blame falls to ground when subjected to such test. In the light of the information obtained from independent sources we propose to briefly examine the catalogue of "marked recrudescnces." First of all as to the objection taken to the Gaekwar's procedure in summoning his Dewan to Ootacamund and detaining him there in "enforced idleness," it is to be remembered that during the prolonged absence of the Maharaja in Europe last year, the main responsibility for the administration of the State rested upon Mr. Manibhai, and that the period was one of exceptional difficulty owing to the important and protracted State trial to which allusion has just been made. It is therefore not surprising that the strain upon an officer who has always been distinguished for his conscientious personal industry, told somewhat upon his health, and this led the Dewan to apply to the Maharaja, shortly after his return from Europe, for temporary relief from the cares of office. His Highness felt however, that Mr. Manibhai's services could not be entirely dispensed with, even temporarily, while he himself was arriving at a decision regarding the Bapat case. Feeling the need of the advice and assistance of the Dewan on this matter which was investigated at a time when that officer was in charge of the State, his Highness requested Mr. Manibhai to join him in the bracing "half English air of the Neilgherries." His Excellency so far from being kept in "enforced idleness" is assisting the Gaekwar at Ootacamund in the passing of final orders on the many points submitted to him. For although considerations of health have led the Maharaja to leave his capital, he still directs all the more important affairs of his territory, a number of despatches on State business being forwarded to and received from him day by day. Certain other matters of even more importance than the Bapat Report are now receiving the careful attention of the Gaekwar and Mr. Manibhai, and indeed are of such moment that the Agent to the Governor General has also, at the request of his Highness, gone to Ootacamund to confer with him.

With regard to the allegation that the Naib Dewan "was next relieved of his office, and a Mahratta gentleman has been appointed to succeed him," it may at once be said that as Mr. Kershsapji has been given a better and more remunerative appointment his "relief from office" is of a character extremely gratifying to himself. It is quite certain that whoever has taken up the cudgels for Mr. Kershaspji has done so unnecessarily, seeing that he has succeeded to Mr. Elliot's responsible post as Survey Settlement Commissioner, and draws Rs. 500 per month as an extra allowance. It requires a strange obliquity of vision to regard this advancement as a degradation and a ground of complaint. The officer who succeeds him in the Naib Dewanship has always been known as a conscientious Judicial Officer, looking neither to the right hand or to the left, but dealing even-handed justice to all who came before him. To say the least it is unfair to attribute to an officer with such a record "strong sympathy with Mr. Bapat," seeing that he has had no more to do with the late Assistant Settlement Officer and his friends than with his enemies. Mr. Pandit is at present chief officer with his Highness at Ootacamund, a post that our contemporary has apparently confounded with the Huzur Kamdarship, which we may explain is still held by Mr. J. A. Dalal, the President of the Bapat Commission, who, we are told, has "been relieved of his office," and has further "been passed over for the post of Sir Subha by a partizan of the Mahratta element." We cordially concur in the tribute that has been paid to the ability and independence of Mr. Dalal, who it will be remembered compiled the last very able Census Report for the State, but we are bound to say that his claims to the post of Sir Subha are not equal to those of the present incumbent who has been in the Revenue Service for many years. We learn that Mr. Dalal has himself expressed satisfaction with the treatment he has received at the hands of the Gaekwar. He was only in the Revenue Department for a short time, and it is well-known that he has no desire to do district work. The only part of the statement made regarding this able Parsee officer which is strictly in accordance with the fact is that his "extra allowance has been discontinued." But surely the most partial observer will not be able to place the blame for this at the door of the Bapat Commission, seeing that the allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem was made for the census work, to which we have alluded. The work having ceased the allowance for it ceases also. It should be noted that the ability of Mr. Samarth who obtains the Sir Subha post temporarily, to discharge revenue and other administrative work, is not called in question, his appointment being attacked merely because he is described as a partisan. He was not connected with the Bapat Commission in any way, and the only ground for the supposition of partisanship is that he happens to be a Deccani.

The attempt to connect Mr. Trimbakrai's retirement from the post of Sir Subha with the alleged pro-Mahratta favouritism of the Maharaja can also be disposed of by a very brief statement of the facts. Mr. Trimbakrai, who, it has been said, "was summarily asked to send in his papers at short notice," as early as the middle of 1893—before even the Bapat Commission was thought of—intimated to the Government that he was "very anxious to retire as soon as practicable," and as he had then completed thirty years' service the desire was certainly a reasonable one Mr. Trimbakrai being a British officer his Excellency the Dewan wrote to the Agent to the Governor-General, more than two years ago, expressing the opinion of the Baroda Government that it was not advantageous to its interests that Mr. Trimbakrai's services should be continued. That statement was not departed from but it was afterwards agreed that he should continue in office until the settlement of the question of pension contribution, and as that matter has been decided long since it cannot be said that Mr. Trimbakrai has been unfairly dealt with in being placed on the retired list. The present acting Subha of Baroda Mr. Khashero was appointed simply because having been educated in England, and being a man of proved ability for district work he was the best available officer of his rank for the post. As to his "predilections in regard to the recent enquiry" it need only be said that he neither belongs to Mr. Bapat's caste or to the circle of his personal friends. Mr. Angre, who is at present acting for the Dewan in his absence, is simply discharging a duty which has always fallen to his lot, when the Dewan has been absent from the capital. He is a man of known capacity in the Revenue Department, and has held several important political posts under the Bombay Government. With regard to the alleged summary transfer of the Gujerati Police Naib Subha to a distant district, it must be admitted, that he "took an active part for the prosecution" on the recent Commission, so active indeed as to give rise to an uneasy feeling that he was too partial in the discharge of his duties as a Police Superintendent. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Maharaja deemed it desirable to remove Mr. Pragji from a district where his personal proclivities had been so plainly manifested. He was accordingly transferred but in good grace to do duty in an important district, within easy reach of the capital. His removal, which after all was in accordance with the usual practice, therefore cannot be regarded as affording just cause of complaint or as inflicting upon him any hardship whatever. These are the cases upon which the allegations of favouritism on the part of his Highness are based. Let those who will discern in them signs of unfairness and partiality, but it seems to us that all fair-minded men who read the facts we have given will regard these imputations as unfounded, and will see that the changes made of late have not only been in accordance with equity but in accordance with the exigencies of the administrative work of the State as well. It is to be hoped that when the facts are made known they will reassure such subjects of the Gaekwar as have been led by recent representations into the belief that their Sovereign has lately been acting in a manner out of keeping with the traditions of his wise and progressive reign.

INDIANS resident in the South African Republic, have addressed another memorial—this time to the Viceroy in Calcutta—on the subject of their disabilities. It is not long since the emigrants from this country addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But before the right honourable gentleman had time to reply they must needs petition again. They have they say come to the conclusion that unless they seek the direct protection of his Excellency the position of the Indians in the South African Republic, and indeed throughout the whole of South Africa, will "be utterly helpless, and the enterprizing Indians in South Africa be forcibly degraded to the position of the natives of South Africa, and this through no fault of their own." If, they ask, an intelligent stranger were to visit the South African Republic, and were told that there was a class of people in South Africa, who could not hold fixed property, who could not move about the State without passes, who alone had to pay a special registration fee of £3 10s. as soon as they entered the country for purposes of trade, who could not get licenses to trade, and who would shortly be ordered to remove to places far away from towns, where only they could reside and trade, and who could not stir out of their houses after 9 o'clock and that stranger were asked to guess the reasons for such special disabilities, would he not conclude that these people must be veritable ruffians, anarchists, a political danger to the State and society? The petitioners assure his Excellency that the Indians who are labouring under all the above disabilities, are neither ruffians nor anarchists, but one of the most peaceful and law-abiding communities in South Africa, and especially in the South African Republic. It is not only his Excellency but everyone who is at all acquainted with the class of people in question will fully agree. We have repeatedly ventilated the grievances of the Aryan brother in South Africa, and are glad to see that the *Cape Times* recognises the injustice to which Indians are subjected, and refers to them as a "body of respectable hard-working men, whose position is so misunderstood that their very nationality is overlooked, and a name labelled to them which tends to place them, in an exceedingly low level in the estimation of their fellow-creatures." The only serious complaint brought against them is their inattention to the laws of sanitation. But they have taken the opinions of medical men, and submitted them to Government. "It is about time," our Cape contemporary has discovered, "that those who cry out against the Indian merchant should have pointed out to them, who and what he is. Many of his worst detractors are British subjects, enjoying all the privileges and rights of membership in a glorious community. To them the hatred of injustice, and the love of fair-play is inherent, and when it affects themselves, they have a method of insisting upon their rights and liberties, whether under a foreign government, or under their own. Possibly it has never struck them that the Indian merchant is also a British subject, and claims the same liberties and rights with equal justice." The observations of the *Cape Times* will lend much additional weight to the case of the Indian traders, who beg the Viceroy to support them in the demand for an enquiry with a view to the amelioration of their unfortunate condition.

THE ways of the Municipality are inscrutable. For some eight or ten years a number of chawls have been inhabited by a large number of persons in Parel, and should drain into a number of properly-built cesspools attached to the chawls. But the cesspools once built the duty seemingly to them appears to have ended, for the owners or tenants finding that they were never cleansed put an end to the nuisance by filling up the cesspools and diverting the sullage into a deep pit in the vicinity, where the water was absorbed in the soil or used in irrigation. No complaint was made for years but lately owing to some cases of typhoid among the European residents in the vicinity it was discovered that an abominable stench issued from the pit. This appears to have been caused by the disturbance of the water in drawing it for irrigation, but however caused the Europeans complained loudly, and the Health Department immediately prosecuted the owner for permitting a nuisance on his premises. The owner argued that the duty of removing sullage water was the duty of the Municipality, and that he was taxed heavily for the performance of a duty, which the Municipality neglected to carry out. The magistrate however inquired what the ow[illegible] was expected to do to abate the nuisa[illegible] and the only suggestion which was m[illegible] was that there should be a separate cess[illegible] for privy water, which the Municipal c[illegible] could carry. The owner was quite wil[illegible] to adopt any reasonable method to assist [illegible] Municipality, and the case stood over for [illegible] parties to come to some practical decis[illegible] It was then found by the Municipal aut[illegible]ities that it would be practicable to d[illegible] these premises through neighbouring proper[illegible] and carrying the sullage into a natural wa[illegible] course, the owner has agreed to carry [illegible] this work if the Municipality compels [illegible] owner of the neighbouring properties to al[illegible] him to do so. The point however to wh[illegible] it is necessary to draw attention is this t[illegible] the Municipality has failed to do what [illegible] necessary here for years. These cesspools ought to have been cleaned and when they were filled up the department should not have allowed it. Had there been any proper supervision it would have been discovered at once, but the Municipality took no steps to have them re-opened, and in fact entirely forgot their existence, for it was gravely proposed that another cesspool should be built when there were half-a-dozen available. The existence of a nuisance having become manifest the department promptly prosecuted the owner for not doing what the department is bound by law to do itself, or for which service the owner pays and pays heavily. The magistrate however turned the question into the practical one of what could be substituted in place of the offensive pit, and the intelligenence of the engineer has easily found a solution of the problem, which, however, involves putting some pressure upon neighbouring owners to compel drains, being laid through their premises. The remark, however, very naturally arises why this should not have been the first instead of the last step in this prosecution, for if it had been taken there wou[illegible] have been no necessity to prosecute an own[illegible] who from first to last has always offered to d[illegible] whatever was reasonable.

THREE months' privilege leave has been grant[illegible] to Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M. B., Surgeon t[illegible] H. E. the Governor.

No silver was tendered at the Mint during the week ending Wednesday evening for British dollar coinage.

MR. W. E. PORRETT, substantive *pro tem* Seco[illegible] Inspector of Steam Boilers, has been granted thr[illegible] months' leave.

LIEUTENANT C. H. ROSS, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been transferred to the Unattached List.

AFTER a remarkably-protracted delay the appointment of Lieutenant Peile to the Adjutancy of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery has now been gazetted.

MR. E. D. CLOSAY has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, *vice* Mr. E. Greenwood, pending further orders.

THE services of Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 2 was 470, giving a death-rate of 27·52 per annum per thousand as against 30·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 109 died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 1, measles; 61, phthisis; 1, cholera; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 68, affections of the respiratory organs; 17, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 35, still-born; 55, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 219; Hindu out-caste, 39; Musalman, 98; Parsee, 28; Jew, 2; Native Christians 8; Eurasian, 3; European, 8; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 321 as against 318 the corresponding period of last year, and 311 the average over the past five years.

THE following were among the recently proved wills:—Sir George Buchanan, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., £7,739 (gross); Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., £730; Mr. Basil Edwood Arthur Cochrane, £24,687; Mr. William Ounliffe Gosling, £140,951 (gross); Mr. Henry Jackson, £65,595; Norman Macleod, of Macleod, £21,239; Mr. Charles Scames, £39,778; Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, £78,019.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales's Stakes run at Newmarket this afternoon :—

Mr. Henry Milner's Le Var	1
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Utica	2
Mr. Henry Milner's None the Wiser	3

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

DEFEAT OF THE HOVAS.

The French attacked the Hova position at Beritzoka on the way to Antananarivo and captured two of the enemy's camps together with a large quantity of stores. The Hovas were routed with heavy loss, while the casualities among the French troops were trifling.

A CELEBRATED COLLISION CASE SETTLED.

In the case arising from the collision between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ravenna and the Japanese man-of-war Chishima Khan, which took place near Gato Island, in the Inland Sea, in November, 1892, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have given judgment in favour of Japan against the Peninsular and Oriental Company with all costs.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

The terms of the Chinese Loan guaranteed by Russia have been signed at Pekin. So far the details of the agreement have not transpired.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The results of the trials of Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie are proving a complete disappointment.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex defeated Kent by forty-five runs, Somerset defeated Hampshire by one hundred and eighty-three runs, and Yorkshire beat Essex by seven wickets. The games between Surrey and Middlesex and Nottingham and Derby were drawn.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC MEETING.

Cambridge won the odd event in the University sports.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Chutiatan bridge at Chitral has been declared efficient by General Low after a thorough

E SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

ard to the Simla-Kalka Railway a syndi-
forwarded almost entirely a new route.
nment of India have replied informally
Prestage can raise funds no difficulties
icipated as to the policy the Government
when permission for construction is

MADRAS-BEZWADA RAILWAY.

ernment of India have issued instructions
nmediate construction of the Madras-
Railway in accordance with the recent
a of the Secretary of State.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate for the Bezwada-Madras Railway as a State line. The work will begin upon it at once. Twelve lakhs will be spent upon it during the current financial year. The line will be 298 miles long, and cost 214 lakhs.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The demarcation works on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier is practically at a standstill as the Chinese Commission has apparently failed to convince the Lhassa Lamas that their hostile attitude was indefensible. Meanwhile a British party can only do local survey work about the passes.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT NAINI TAL.

Mr Griesbach, of the Geological Survey, has pronounced the hill on which the Government House at Naini Tal is built to be practically safe, though landslips may occur sooner or later on the slope of the Government House hill. There is, therefore, no question now of vacating the Government House.

THE HURDWAR-DEHRA DUN RAILWAY.

The Dehra Dun Railway Association at Mussoorie have announced their failure to induce the London
o take up the project for a railway from
o Dehra and Rajpur.

RINDERPEST.

st has been discovered among the cattle
to the tribesmen of Swat, Dir, and

THE MOHORRUM.

AT ALLAHABAD.

rum passed off at Allahabad without
f any kind. Excellent arrangements
the District Magistrate.

AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 4.

um festival passed off quietly in Poona.
ngements, under Mr. Kennedy, Super-
rict Police, were excellent in the city.
sembled in Sanwarwady, and passed
alwar Peit to Sungum Bridge. Mr.
Bag[illegible], Assistant Collector, Mr. Henderson, Assistant Police Superintendent, together with all the European and Native constables, were on duty. Nearly one hundred men of the district police were armed with rifles, and marched along the procession. One company of each regiment in garrison were held in readiness in their lines. The Bench and Special Magistrates of the City and Cantonment were present with the procession, but their services were not needed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

The s. s. Ravenna left here, at 4 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been firm.

[illegible] per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60½
Bar Silver	30¼

The sum of about £135,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

IN Ascot week when the Royal Enclosure at the most aristocratic of race meetings has for no small section of our legislators a greater attraction than the green benches of the House of Commons, we expect that in the ordinary course of events the proceedings at Westminster should be unexciting. They are so as a rule. This year has been an exception, and what with the re-capture by the Unionists, or to be more accurate the capture by the Conservatives of another seat, north of the Tweed, the rather ugly difference between the Liberals and other Irish allies respecting the proposed statue of Oliver Cromwell, the slap in the face given to the Government by the action of the Standing Committee on Trade in excluding, against the remonstrances of Mr. Asquith, convent and other laundries from the Factories Bill, and the scare created by the *Times* in regard to Mr. Gladstone's pair, the political atmosphere has been more disturbed than at any other period of the existence of the present Government since the rejection by the House of Lords of the Home Rule Bill, or the first announcement of Mr. Gladstone's intention to retire from the political arena. A week ago, I was talking to a Conservative politician, a man who sat in Parliament before this, and expects to be a member of the next, and the subject of our conversation turned on the mutilation of Mr. Gladstone's portrait by "two well-dressed men." My friend is usually a shrewd observer, but he did not show quite his usual shrewdness when he observed : "I do not know why the picture should have been cut ; nobody cares anything about Mr. Gladstone now." How singularly wide of the mark was this estimate is shown by the sensation caused by the thunderbolt projected from Printing House Square on Wednesday morning. The name of the G. O. M. is assuredly one still to conjure with. The *Times* knew very well what it was doing when it set about trying to prove that Mr. Gladstone had broken his pair with the venerable Mr. Villiers as a mark of disapproval with the whole policy of the Government, but it is a pity for the reputation of the leading journal that it apparently attempted to prove too much, and that the projectile it sent forth in the hope of giving the *coup-de-grace* to an enfeebled, not to say moribund, Government, seems at any rate upon the evidence at present before us to have missed its aim. The story of the *Times* was that Mr. Gladstone many weeks ago requested that his pair should be considered at an end, the reason assigned being his desire to be regarded as having an open mind upon the Welsh Disestablishment Bill now passing through very stormy waters. But the *Times* did not stop there : it proceeded to demonstrate that Mr. Gladstone's action meant the withdrawal of his moral support from Lord Rosebery's Administration. Descending from generalities to particulars is announced as a fact, though it is not a fact that Mr. Gladstone was desirous of appealing two years ago to the country against the vote of the House of Lords on the Home Rule question ; that he is uneasy and disgusted at seeing Home Rule receding into the background ; that he disliked the Local Veto Bill ; hated the foreign policy of Lord Rosebery ; contemned the extra expenditure in the Navy ; and deplored the leniency shown to the Porte for its misrule in Armenia. On the following day it returned to the charge with increased vigour and brought a serious indictment against the Liberal whips. They were charged with "a grave breach of the unwritten conventions of Parliamentary life" in keeping from those concerned the knowledge that Mr. Gladstone "had substantially released Mr Villiers from his engagement before Whitsuntide" Of course one story is all right until another is told, and on the face of it sound in spite of the evident exaggerations, exaggerations promptly admitted by the *Standard*, until the Tantallon Castle then on the high seas could be communicated with. The explanations since received, not from Mr. Gladstone himself, but from persons authorized to speak on his behalf supplemented by the statements of the whips, put a different complexion on the affair. The *Times* this morning shelters itself behind the impenetrable veil that has obscured previous semi-official explanations made in Mr. Gladstone's name, but it is difficult for an impartial person to avoid the conclusion that in this case a mountain has been made out of a molehill. It is clear that Mr. Gladstone informally acquainted the Ministry with his dissatisfaction with certain provisions of the Welsh Bill, but it appears that he did not go beyond this, and made no request whatever to the Whips to breach his pair. Mr Ellis, it is explained, did this of his own motion and out of scrupulosity ! This is a new view of the official whip, and one which, however tenderly the *Daily News* may let down Mr. Ellis I should think would not commend itself to an old Parliamentary hand like Sir William Harcourt. With regard to the Cromwell statue business I am afraid Mr. Herbert Gladstone must be feeling very uncomfortable. This is the only serious mistake since he was promoted to be head of a department. The light and airy manner in which he agreed to the proposal was a surprise to some persons who were not so ignorant as Mr. John Morley affects to be of the feeling entertained in the sister island for Old Noll. It would from a party point of view have been better if Mr. Herbert Gladstone had asked his father for a good excuse to give to Mr. Everett, the member who first raised the question. By doing this the Commissioner of Works would have saved a good deal of trouble. As it is, the Nonconformist Conscience feels deeply hurt at the slight put upon the Protector whom they regard from a different point of view from that with which Irish Roman Catholics look at his career, and feelings have been aroused that had better been allowed to sleep. It seems that by the liberality of a few private individuals London is to have its statue of Cromwell, but we are threatened with a renewal of the fight over the site. As may be supposed from all the confusion to which I have referred there is much talk of an immediate general election, but the cry of "wolf, wolf" has been raised so often, that we shall hardly believe in the dissolution until it comes.

Nothing is known here respecting the intentions of her Majesty's Government with regard to the future of Chitral, but the decision cannot be long delayed, and may probably have been announced before this letter arrives in Bombay. The *Times* in its issue of last Saturday published not only a leading article in favour of the policy advocated by Lord Roberts, but also two long communications, one from its special correspondent, Captain F. E. Younghusband, and the other from the Hon George Curzon. Captain Younghusband's contribution is a very able one, and puts the case for remaining in Chitral with great force. Mr. Curzon's letter is hardly up to his usual form, and contains one or two striking inaccuracies. The Marquis of Lansdowne tried, the other evening, to draw Lord Reay, but without success, whereupon the ex-Viceroy intimated his intention to raise the question on an early date. He has since given formal notice that he will, on Monday, call attention to the situation in Chitral and Bajour, and ask "whether before a final decision is arrived at her Majesty's Government will give Parliament and the public an opportunity of considering any recommendations which may have been made on the subject by the Government of India." The terms of Lord Lansdowne's notice, as well as those of a question to be put the same evening in "another place" by Mr. Curzon, betray the anxiety felt in some quarters as to the disposition of the Cabinet. The text of Mr. Curzon's question is as follows :—"To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India have reported in favour of the retention of Chitral and the construction of a road thither. Whether such recommendation, if made, was unanimous. Whether her Majesty's Government propose to act in accordance therewith ; or, if not, what arrangements they propose to make for the future government of the country and for the security of British interests. And, whether he will lay Papers upon the Table." The view taken of the matter in some influential circles at Home is that, although there is much to be said for the opinions put forward by Lord Roberts and Mr. Curzon, the danger of our prestige being lowered if we withdraw has been exaggerated. Stress is also laid by those favourable to evacuation upon the promises made in the Viceregal proclamation issued just before the advance of General Low's force.

In consequence, I suppose, of their having become members of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Naoroji have so far as they are concerned withdrawn the resolution, setting forth what ought in their opinion to be the scope of any inquiry into the affairs of India, but the same motion still appears on the House of Commons agenda in the names of Messrs. Schwann, Seymour Keay, and Samuel Smith. The answer to Mr. Seymour Keay's question with reference to the publicity of the proceedings was precisely what might have been anticipated In the absence of Mr. Fowler who had not returned from Balmoral, Sir Edward Grey intimated that the question was one for the Commissioners themselves to decide, and seeing that they have not yet met it scarcely needed his additional assurance that no decision has been arrived at. As I pointed out a fortnight ago if the Secretary Mr. Richmond Ritchie informed over-anxious inquirers that the Press would be excluded he did so without authority, though it is possible that he expressed the views of Lord Welby as well as other official members of the Commission. It appears that Mr. Caine intends to propose at the preliminary meeting next Wednesday that reporters be admitted, and from what I hear he appears to be acting with the support of Mr. Naoroji and Sir William Wedderburn. The India Office is busy preparing for the investigations of the Committee, and especially in regard to the apportionment of Army Charges no effort will be spared by the representatives of the department, Sir Donald Stewart and others to see that the case for India is fairly stated. In view of the state of things in Parliament and the value of votes at the present critical juncture, some of the M.P.s who are members of the Commission are sorry that the sittings are to be held in Whitehall instead of within sound of the division bell. The only thing to be done is for the Parliamentary members of the Commission to pair with each other if the proceedings clash with the deliberations of the House of Commons.

Up to the beginning of the present week 37 petitions containing 21,792 signatures had been presented to the House of Commons in favour of Simultaneous Examinations. On Monday Sir Charles Dalrymple as Chairman of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, presented a petition from Dharwar Mahomedans against Mr. Naoroji's pet scheme. The petition which seems to have been adopted at a public meeting, and is signed by Mahomed Ummar Kazi, "Secretary of Anjumon-Tyide-Islam" is rather curiously worded and spelt. There is also certain amount of novelty about some of the arguments advanced For instance, we are told that "as the C. S. Examination is taken in England only, few Brahmins pass in the above examination and get high appointments. But if that examination is taken here in India most of the Brahmins will pass in the above C.S. examination and will hold almost all of the high appointments of all Europions. They, the Hindu officers will never keep buttler, khalasi, hamal, &c., in their private services as the Europion officers do." Then follows an enumeration of the "Europion officers" from the Collector downwards. "Each officer mentioned above keep nearly 15 private servants, such as buttler, cook, khalasi, coachman, 2 or 3 horse-keepers, dog-keepers, hunters, and a man to take care of the infants, ayas, tailer, washerman, waterman, mali, and bhangi, etc." But there are others besides the class of domestics who would suffer if Simultaneous Examinations be established. The Brahmins "will give to the Brahmins the Govet places of peons, such as patevala, &c. It would be much better," say the petitioners, "if almost all of the Government places of officers are given to the Kristion and Europions, as the Kristion or Europion officers, though they get small pay, still they protect two or three poor men keeping in their private services as they are liberal-minded ; but the Brahmins wish to become rich and keep the money in their houses, or buy the gold or the golden guels, and do not keep servants for the love of money. The petitioners then refer to the "enimosity" between Hindus and Mohammedans and give several illustrations I can only quote one. "As for the opinions of the Indian presses about the Mowlvi Ruffiuddeen the Barr. at law and who is leaving in London and trying to become M. P. though it is good thing that he should become M.P. still as he is a Mahomedan Hindu papers such as native opinion, etc., say that he should not become M.P. and if he get success in that the power of the English Government will no more be in existence in India. The above Hindu papers give their opinions owing to their partiality only." Perhaps it will console the petitioners to know that their friend "Mowlvi Ruffiuddeen the Barr. at law" was amongst the favoured guests invited to the State concert held by command of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, last Friday night.

There was an interesting gathering in the new Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, at the Imperial Institute last night, the occasion being one of the soirées of the National Indian Association. Amongst the guests was the young Chief of Wadia who on the previous evening assisted at the Society of Arts *conversazione*, and attracted much attention by his picturesque dress. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and his English wife renewed many old acquaintanceships, and Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., received many congratulations on the deservedly laudatory notices in the London papers of his "Life of Sir Robert Sandeman," which has just made its appearance. The principal feature of the entertainment was the charming singing of that accomplished artiste, Miss Gomez, who takes much interest in the excellent work performed in an unostentatious way by Miss Manning and the ladies and gentlemen associated with her. Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, or to call her by her professional name Madame Lagrani, also sang and confirmed the favourable impression she created in the same building when she made her *debut* as a vocalist about eighteen months ago. A young Bengallee, Mr. A. Sen, also contributed some native songs, and a very pleasant evening was spent. If the National Indian Association did nothing else, it would deserve to be supported for the opportunity it affords for promoting social intercourse between ourselves and the Indians within our gates.

The Shahzada has returned to London from the provinces, and he came back a day or two before he was expected in consequence of an illness, which though not very serious, was not diplomatic. To the great disappointment of the people of Sheffield he was obliged to forego his visit to that town, and the wonder is that seeing the amount of sight-seeing he has been obliged to undergo he did not break down before. It was natural as well as commendable to arrange for the Shahzada to "do" as much as possible during his short visit, but the authorities seemed to forget that Orientals like to take things quietly. If the Shahzada had been blessed with all the energy of the remarkable potentate on whom the eyes of the world have been fixed this week, and who has reason to be proud of the attention that is being paid to the great engineering work he is at present inaugurating in characteristic fashion more could not have been expected from him. I must warn your readers against accepting as gospel all the stories that are being published in the paper about our visitor and his suite. With regard to the latter it is right that it should be said that the behaviour of his Highness's followers has been admirable throughout their stay in England ; indeed I think I shall not be exaggerating if I say that from first to last they have given absolutely no trouble. All things considered this must be considered highly creditable to them. Nothing I believe has been absolutely settled about the date of the Shahzada's departure ; but it is probable that he will not remain after the middle of July. The enterprising Mr Cook is at present engaged in mapping out a continental tour for his Highness, but as he likes to have his own way, his future movements are uncertain. I am afraid, it must be said, that the public have ceased to take much interest in the Shahzada, probably owing to the amount of political excitement at present prevailing in this country and to other engrossing events.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday, at 1 o'clock, with the English mails of the 21st June, from London. She left there on the 17th June, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, on the 18th and 21st June, respectively. Brindisi was next reached, and after taking the mails and passengers on board, on the 23rd June, at 11-35 p.m., from thence to Port Said she experienced light to moderate wind and fine weather, making an average speed of 17¼ knots an hour. She passed the Suez Canal, and an easy run was made through the Red Sea, but very hot weather was experienced, the barometer being 91 at times. The distance of 1,309 miles was covered in three days and two and one-fourth hours, Aden being reached at 6-17 a.m., on the 30th June. After a stay of three hours at that port, the Caledonia left for Bombay, and encountered strong fresh monsoon and cloudy weather, but no rain. From Wednesday night till arrival in port, she had moderate wind and fine weather. No endeavour was made to break the previous record, as the run was an easy one all the way, the average speed of 16¼ knots per hour being attained. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Athum, Mr
Blackledge, Mr
Bailey, Mr and Mrs
Bibby, Mr J, Mrs, child and infant
Brandreth, Mr
Carter, Capt and Mrs
Cuttell, Mr H L
Cruikshank, Mr
Ernsberger, Mr and Mrs, child and 2 infants
Evans Mr
Fonceca, Dr
Fuller, Mr M H
Groves, Mr
Hart, Mrs E, and child
Hindmarsh, Surg-Lt
Kolness, Mr R C
Keogh, Mr W E
Meade, Capt and Mrs
Munn, Miss
Macphail, Mr P
Noel-Paton, Mr and Mrs
Rahman, Mr
Schroff, Mr D P
Sadler, Mrs J
Tarachand, Mr
Visrain, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnott, Mr
Andrew, Mr and Mrs J
Bhat, Mr
Branson, Mr and Miss
Crosse, Mr M
Collie, Mr N
Deasy, Capt
Douglas, Rev J
Dallas, Capt
Eddis, Mr W K
Francis, Mr E B
Farran, Justice
Grant, Mr W
Hanmer, Lt
Humphries, Mr
Hancock, Capt
Hoare, Mr A
Hastings, Mr
Hallward, Mr N L
Jones, Mr M
Kerr, Mr F
Kerrick, Capt
King, Mr and Mrs L
Kirk, Miss
Lawrie, Mrs E
Littlewood, Mr
Maxwell, Mr A B
Munnery, Mr A F
Mitchell, Mr
Marden, Lt
Norman, Mr F J P
Pugh, Mr L P
Ross, Capt
Ramsay, Mr
Richmond, Mr and Mrs T
Short, Mr W
Sim, Mr R
Vaughan, Lt E
Vertue, Mr
Winmill, Mr M
Wood, Miss
Wood, Mr A L M
Willock, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Correia, Mr L
Guekwad, Mr G S
Khasgivali, Mr J B
Pereira, Mr A J
Souza, Mr J

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

MR. GLADSTONE has not only contributed largely to our foreign intelligence by his cruise on the Tantallon Castle and his speeches at Hamburg and Copenhagen, but has furnished what we may call the event of the week at home,—though the withdrawal of his "pair" in favour of the Government should apparently have been announced some time ago. What effect this withdrawal will have on the political situation remains to be seen. In the meantime the House of Commons continues to discuss the Welsh Church Bill. The Government has had to withdraw its proposal to erect a statue of Oliver Cromwell, and has been defeated in the Standing Committee, which is considering the Factories Bill. Inverness has shown its opinion of the situation by electing a Conservative with a large majority ; and the Government has appointed a Unionist Peer as Governor of New South Wales rather than risk the loss of another seat in the Commons.

The Shahzada has returned to London, after visiting Glasgow, Newcastle, Silloth, and Leeds,—but not Paisley and Sheffield, as expected.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Elbe has ended in the condemnation of an officer of the Crathie. The case of the Iona and Lady Eleanor, and that of the abandoned vessel Arno, have also been decided. The "baby claimant" case has undergone a peculiar development.

Two large conferences of Woman's Temperance Organizations have been held during the week, besides the meetings of various church organizations. The Bishop of Exeter has been speaking on evening communions and illegal ritual ; and the Bishop of Ripon on the Pope's letter to the English people.

The chronicles of the week also include references to speeches by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain on the political situation, and by Lord Rosebery on London Unification, while Mr. Morley has received a deputation on the Local Veto question ; a dinner to judges at the Mansion-house ; remarks by Sir Henry Irving on cabs and cabdrivers ; an account of travels in Armenia by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch ; the unveiling of the Strathnairn memorial ; the burning of Mar Lodge, and the opening of the new Crathie Church, Her Majesty being present ; the race meeting at Ascot ; the scoring of another century by Dr. Grace, and the dramatic performances of the Ducal Company of Saxe-Coburg in London ; a terrible boiler explosion near Middlesbrough ; and the death of Sir George Hornidge Porter.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, Ben. Rst., June 17 ; Major-Gen. Rupert T. Snow, M.S.C., June 12 ; Major-Gen. C. G. H. Coote, Mad. Rst., June 12 ; Lord Colin Campbell ; Major-Gen. Sir J. Johnstone, K.C.S.I. ; Major-Gen. C.A B. Gordon, D.S.O. ; Sir G. Porter, Bart., M.D. ; Dr. Valentine Ball, C.B. ; Countess Fitzwilliam ; Lady Oakeley.

REMOVAL OF MRS. LESTER TO THE CENTRAL JAIL.

MRS. LESTER, who was on Tuesday sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of her husband, left Bombay yesterday morning for Yerrowda, in custody of a European police officer from the Musjid Bunder Station by the 8 o'clock train, the departure being very private. In order that the attention of the public might not be attracted to the unfortunate prisoner at the station or during the journey, she was allowed to travel in her own dress, the one in which she appeared in Court After the trial Mrs. Lester appeared to be suffering from shock to the system, and consequently, during the first day of her imprisonment in the Common Jail, was put on very light labour. Before her removal yesterday morning, Mrs. Lester was visited by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, who found her in better health. At the time of her departure she seemed to be fairly cheerful, but she maintains that the sentence passed upon her was a very severe one, and has even talked of appealing to Government for lowering the sentence. In the Yerrowda Jail her class of labour will be decided upon by Dr. Salaman.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pemba, Captain A. Thomas, which arrived here, on Wednesday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, experienced for the first part of the voyage fine weather, then strong south-west monsoon winds and swell.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Nadiri, Captain A. McAllister, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, met for the first part west-south-west winds, and heavy sea, and then moderate, and hazy.

IMMEDIATELY the Manchester Ship Canal was opened efforts were begun to establish direct sea communication between Sicily and Manchester. The new departure was regarded in Parlermo with favour, as the large population of Manchester and its neighbourhood has become a good field for the consumption of Sicilian fruits, which have hitherto been supplied through Liverpool and Hull. A very promising market for Cicilian products has therefore been opened, and the results, says Consul Dupuis, of Palermo, have been satisfactory and encouraging.

A SUNDAY school teachers' "Chautauqua"—so called after the great educational pic-nic held yearly in the United States—will be opened in August on the Cardigan Bay coast of North Wales. The programme includes excursions, conferences, meetings, classes, and services. The subjects selected for discussion include Christian Endeavour, Missionary Enterprise, Music and Illustration in Sunday Schools, the Qualifications of a Teacher, Palestine Exploration, &c., and Classes will be held each day on the Greek Testament, the Theory and Art of Teaching, &c.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

THE first match of the season was played yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground between an XI. of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club. The weather was quite suitable and the ground, though a little fast, was not in such a condition as to leave, either the bowlers or the players to complain. The parties under the circumstances put forth their best men and from the beginning, a good game expected. The three tents pitched for the convenience of members of the Gymkhana and the Young Men were all crowded, and a large number of native spectators lined the boundaries. The Young Men having won the toss took advantage of the uncut wicket, and after a plucky and good contest knocked up a total of 115 runs. The Gymkhana team embraced two well-known cricketers of renown, who concealed their identity under the cognomen of Brown and Jones. The former bowled exceedingly well, while the latter is known to be one of the smartest fields and prettiest bats. Anderson and Hair also bowled very well the former succeeded in securing five wickets while, the latter was responsible for two. The home team, however strong in bowling, could not dispose of the visitors before lunch, when the score stood 99 for nine wickets. About 16 more runs were added, and with a total of 115 the visitors' first venture was brought to an end at 3 o'clock. A very firm stand was made by Brown and George. The former played an emblemished game for 19, while the latter with one mistake had 27 runs to his credit. Collins carried his bat for 23 runs scored without giving a single chance.

The home team opened their venture at 3 o'clock and by four o'clock a decent score of 60 runs, at a cost of only 2 wickets, was piled. Captain Pinnhey and Mr. Stephen made an admirable stand against the Young Men's bowling, which was by no means to be trifled with. Pinnhey played a very good game, giving not a single chance, Stephens whose performance behind the stick was worthy of notice, gave a couple of chances, but were too hard to be accepted. The other players made little or no stand and the Young Men's bowlers disposed of the last seven wickets for almost nothing. Thus the Gymkhana's first innings closed for 82 runs only.

33 runs ahead of their opponents the Y. M. C. A. took their second chance at the wicket but Hair and "Brown" were so successful with the leather that they were disposed of for 49 runs. The Gymkhana had only 83 runs to win, which they undoubtedly would have done, but they had no time. The last wicket of the Young Men fell only ten minutes before time to draw stumps, and the match thus resulted in a win for the Young Men by 33 runs.

The scores and analysis are :—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E James, b Hair	7	b Hair	1
W Cane, b Hair	0	l-b-w Hair	4
O Browne, b Brown	19	c Smith, b Brown	0
W B George, st Stephens, b Anderson	27	b Hair	2
J Allen, c Hair, b Anderson	0	b Hair	6
H C Wallich, c Brooks, b Jones	0	c Pinnhey, b Hair	4
C Aldridge, st Stephens, b Anderson	21	c Jones, b Anderson	0
S Lynn, b Brown	5	b Brown	4
A Herbert, c Hair, b Anderson	2	not out	12
H W Collins, not out	23	b Brown	2
C Sutton, st Stephens, b Anderson	5	b Hair	0
Extras	6	Extras	14
Total	115	Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Brown	90	31	8	2	55	14	2	3
Hair	105	43	8	2	70	10	10	6
Anderson	89	17	10	5	20	11	2	1
Jones	55	13	6	1	...	...	...	...
Macbeth	15	6	1	0	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Smith, c and b Allen	7
Mr G B Stephens, b Herbert	26
Mr Jones, b James	4
Capt Pinnhey, c James, b Lynn	25
Maj Simpson, b Herbert	9
Capt Chamier, c Wallach, b Herbert	1
Mr J S Macbeth, b Lynn	1
Mr J C Brooks, l-b-w Herbert	1
Capt Anderson, b Herbert	0
Mr R Brown, l-b-w Lynn	4
Mr R K Hair, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
James	40	14	1	1
Allen	20	15	0	1
Collins	20	12	0	0
Sutton	30	14	1	0
Herbert	50	18	2	5
Lynn	22	5	2	3

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bidie, Mrs L and child
Hodgson, Mr F R
Howell, Mr A A
Gray, Mr G D
Grum, Vety-Capt and Mrs
Lees, Mr R C
Proude, Miss
Thurburn, Mr H B

FOR BRINDISI

Coxe, Mr R R.
Despeisses, Mr
Goodridge, Mr J P

FOR ADEN.—Mr Abdoola Alli.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s s Caledonia, 13th July 1895.

For London—Mr T Norrie ; Col Hutchinson ; Mrs D Anbury ; Mr and Mrs E Leggatt, infant and child ; Mr C Young ; Mr E J Shelford ; Mrs Wright ; Mr H S Scluerr ; Col and Mrs Clarke ; Mr and Mrs D C Baillie ; Col T R Disney ; Mrs De Hoxar ; Lieut A G F Day ; Mr G H Badcock ; Col, Mrs and Miss Ryley ; Mr and Mrs W Billinge ; Revd and Mrs T Moore ; Capt C W Cowie ; Surg-Major G M Giles ; Lt D C Young ; Mr T Drysdale and 2 Misses ; Mr Herbert ; Mr J McNeill ; Mr J Green ; Mr E H Man ; Mr and Mrs Birks ; Mr A T Arundel ; Mrs C F Massey ; Mrs F L Petri, infant and 2 children ; Surg-Major J L Vangeyzel ; Col Creagh ; Mr A G Arnott ; Mr C Nolan ; Mr R S Greenshields ; Major A Bell Irving ; Revd C P Cory ; Mrs Minniken and 2 children ; Mr W H Williams ; Mrs B stock ; Capt E H Arimitage, Mr Good ; Mr G Sweet ; Lt W H W Pirrott, R H A ; Mr E Auct ; Surg-Lt-Col C J H Warden ; Mr H O W G Brook ; Mr G P Millett ; Mr N E Langdon ; Mr and Mrs E Toulmin ; Mr Ch Still ; Mr C E Wilmot ; Mr R Combridge ; Mrs R Ritchie and inft ; Capt J W F Fuller ; Mrs Marler ; Mr F E Evens ; Mr F S P Lely ; Mr C J Macdonald ; Lt Hon R L Pomeroy ; Miss Fraser ; Mr and Mrs Morris ; The Archdeacon of Bombay and Mrs Goldwyer Lewis.

For Brindisi—Sir J and Lady Edge ; Mr F J Ivens ; Mr H Marsh ; Maj E Lawford ; Mrs W H Johnson ; Mrs C H Le Marchand ; Mr E Bollam ; Mr and Mrs G Cotton ; Mr Langdon ; Lieut-Col Gaisford ; Mr A R Walsh ; Major T Stock ; Mr J Bliss ; Mrs Collin ; Capt M Douglas ; Capt H Lawson ; Capt F B Longe ; Mr Thomas Wilson ; and Mr E T G Walton.

MILITARY NEWS.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence to England, from 10th July to 7th October, is granted to Captain J. C. B. Craster, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

The Secretary of State has decided that medical and veterinary officers (whether they belong to the military medical and veterinary services or are civil practitioners), who have served 18 years on the staff of volunteer corps and have rendered substantial service to their corps, may be considered eligible for the Volunteer Officers Decoration. This decision will be embodied in the Indian Volunteer Regulations.

The following rules have been laid down for the grant of pay to a Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Medical Service during the period he is attached to the Office of a Principal Medical Officer for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of military medical administration :—(1) In cases where it is practicable to attach the Officer to the office of a Principal Medical Officer without his relinquishing his civil duties, his full civil pay will be continued to him ; (2) in cases where the officer has been obliged to relinquish his civil duties, he will be allowed the grade pay of his rank, together with half the difference between that grade pay and the substantive pay of his civil appointment, the whole to be a charge against the military estimates.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Port Officer at Calcutta announcing the death of Mr. Lidstyre, commander of the pilot brig Fame at the Sandheads. He succumbed to liver complaint while on duty at the pilot station.

FROM Tiflis an Odessa correspondent learns that twenty Jewish families have just been ordered to leave there at once, and betake themselves within the southern pale. Another thirty-two families are under police notice to quit the city before the 1st of July. These expulsions will leave only fifty-two Jewish families in Tiflis with the right of permanent domicile. The latter are chiefly artisans and advocates, and are the representatives of Hebrew families who have been settled in the old Georgian capital for two or three generations past.

THE FUTURE OF CHITRAL.

COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX, who was for two years Resident in Kashmir, writes to the *Times* this morning :—

I agree with Mr. Curzon that backward and forward are the only two symbols which are likely to be understood by the natives of Chitral and the adjacent regions. I would go further, and say that the policy of "Wobble" is certain to be misunderstood, not only by those natives, but by all our great Indian feudatories. A backward policy in their eyes means a policy of fear and apprehension. The native chiefs of India are loyally devoted to the British Crown ; they feel that their interests are bound up with ours ; and not only is the approach of Russia to our frontiers closely watched by them, but the means we take to guard against possible danger are keenly scrutinized. Our external policy is carefully and intelligently criticised at many of the native courts, and I do not hesitate to affirm, as the outcome of thirty years' experience in the Political Department of the Government of India, that a firm and decided policy in defence of our interests, and indirectly of their own, is the only line of action which is likely to gain the approbation of the leading Princes in India. We shall certainly not strengthen our political position by adopting any other.

The Hon. George Curzon, M. P., in a long letter to the *Times* (June 15), points out that the advocates of retreat have been guilty of seriously misrepresenting the policy of those who are in favour of retention, and asks what are the consequences to which the acceptance of their alternative policy must gives rise? Mr. Curzon writes :—"The first exaggeration of which complaint need be made is the christening by the party of retreat of the opposite policy as the forward policy. There is a Jingo insinuation in the title which at once alarms the cautious. And yet no one has advocated going forward beyond Chitral. That would indeed be folly. We are there, however, already. We have been there for ten years. The contention is simply that we should there remain, under conditions which shall, if possible, preclude the recurrence of unpleasant surprises such as that from which the bravery of our Indian troops and their English commanders have lately relieved us ; in other words, that we should not sacrifice the entire results of the recent campaign by a timid abnegation of responsibility in the moment of success.

"A corollary of this perversion is the allegation that what is now recommended is the annexation of Chitral, the subjugation of the Pathan tribes between Peshawur and Chitral, and the construction of a costly British high-road, defended by numerous military posts, between those two points. No one, so far as I know, has recommended these proposals in anything like this shape. I cannot imagine anyone wishing to annex Chitral any more than we have already annexed Hunza-Nagar. Such a step would add greatly to our responsibilities, and would alienate from us the sympathy of the tribes. What, however, is required at the one is that which has already been so successful at the other spots—viz., the continued presence of a British political officer with an adequate escort, drawn in the main from the Kashmir Imperial Service troops, and with the power to raise and drill native levies for the defence of their country among the tribesmen themselves. If it be said that the Chitral fort is a death-trap because of its situation, there is no imperative reason why the force should be there stationed. A better locality can easily be found in the neighbourhood. The confusion between the Chitral position and the Chitral Fort is one to which critics who have never seen the country are naturally liable, but which should not effect an ultimate decision. As regards the loyalty and fighting capacity of the tribesmen, Sir J. Lyall threw doubt upon the probable behaviour of the Hunza and Punial levies in the recent campaign. We now know that it was largely owing to their gallantry that Col. Kelly was able to make his famous march which raised the siege of Chitral Fort. What these men, who were fighting against us in 1892, have done as our allies in 1895, the Chitralis, who belong to a milder race, will be ready to do in an even less period.

"This is not the only respect in which the forebodings of the prophets of disaster have already been disproved by events. They also told us that Col Kelly would never reach Chitral at all by the northern route, and that the southern columns, marching from Peshawur, would encounter a prolonged and fanatical resistance from the Pathans. Now that both these predictions have been falsified, they have abandoned the argument derived from the nature of the country and the character of the people, and are taking shelter behind the even more precarious ramparts of high policy and of possible expense. The subjugation of the Pathans is as unnecessary as is the annexation of Chitral. We do not want to conquer them, nor to harry them, nor to administer their country, nor, as one of your correspondents said, to introduce among them our own penal code. But they must clearly understand that they are our men, and not the men of any other Power ; that they are not at liberty to intrigue or fight against the British ; and that the retention of their autonomy depends upon their preservation of the peace and keeping open the communications with our advanced positions on the frontier. Thousands of Pathans have already learnt this salutary lesson between Quetta and Peshawur. Why should it not be equally capable of acquisition between Peshawur and Chitral ?

"Concerning a road from Peshawur, it is the inevitable sequel of the retention of Chitral that permanent communication by the southern route should be maintained in the future. That there need be an expensive road with guards along the entire distance, does not follow. The northern section, if Chitral be retained, will ex hypothesi be already under British control. The same applies to the southern section in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and to that portion which will run through the territory of the friendly Khan of Dir. If it is the expense of maintenance that is feared, the Indian Government is well aware that great economies can be effected in the Gilgit garrison, which is unnecessarily large. Money and men can safely be diverted from the eastern to the western section of the frontier, where the centre of political and strategical gravity now lies.

"The main arguments of the advocates of retreat is this—that it will be an advantage rather than a danger to Indian defence if an enemy from the north is tempted to invade Chitral, because of the difficulty of the country and the scarcity of supplies, and that to construct a road from Chitral southwards will only be to facilitate his further advance. The first part of this reasoning is not corroborated either by those who have seen the country or by the experience of the recent campaign. The second part would equally preclude the construction of communications, either by road or by rail, with the frontier of any country, on the ground that they might some day be utilised by an enemy. India has not become more vulnerable since a road was made through the Khyber or a tunnel pierced beneath the Khojak. The possible advantage of good roads for defence is enormously in excess of their hypothetical danger for offence.

"Even, however, if these contentions were sound, it can easily be shown that they cover but a small portion of the ground. Why is it that retreat from Chitral at this moment would be so unwise? The reasons are as follows :—

"Russia has, by the Pamir Convention concluded with Great Britain, just come into possession of three-forths of the whole territory known as the Pamirs, and of a position which brings her down to the main stream of the Oxus. Locally this involves a great extension of her military and political prestige. If at the very same moment that she is thus permitted to advance up to the Hindu Kush on the north Great Britain voluntarily retires from a position which for ten years she has occupied on the south, but one interpretation will be placed upon this coincidence by the natives of those regions. They do not understand high diplomacy, and they do not read the letters of retired Governors and generals in the *Times*. But with one alphabet they are perfectly familiar, and its two symbols are Forward and Backward. They will say that Russia is the winning and Great Britain the receding Power.

"By our arrangements with the Ameer of Afghanistan, of his belief in the binding nature of which his many conversations with me at Kabul, no less than the presence of his son in this country, have given convincing proof, we have practically guaranteed the integrity of his dominions as delimited by ourselves with the Russians. Now, Afghanistan includes Badakhshan ; and the Indian watch-tower for Badakhshan is Chitral. If ever we should be called upon to fulfil our obligations in that quarter, it would be a deplorable mishap if we were found to have previously surrendered the obvious base of action.

"The danger to India from a hostile authority in Chitral is not that of military occupation by a declared enemy alone. It is the danger that arises from clandestine influence and intrigue. A native ruler in Chitral who was in secret alliance with, and was, perhaps, subsidised by, another Power would be a more formidable thorn in the side of the British than would be several sotnias of Cossacks on the Dorah Pass. We cannot afford to have upon our flank such a gratuitous source of trouble. And yet if we retire from Chitral we positively encourage it. Retreat will further involve the suffering, if not the sacrifice, of all those who have stood by us in the recent campaign. We have deported the gloomy lad who slew Nizam-ul-Mulk. Sher Afzal is a fugitive and an implacable enemy, and [illegible] brought back. Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youth whom we have elevated, and who is the next brother of the late Mehtar, is a bright boy of about nine years of age. In six or seven years' time he may be able to hold his own. If we now withdraw, he will probably share the fate of his brother. Some have said, "Why not bring back Umra Khan?" This would inded, be the climax of ineptitude. Umra Khan is not a Chitrali, but a Pathan. The Chitralis detest the Pathans, and almost all the fighting against us in the recent campaign was done not by Chitralis, but by Umra Khan's and Sher Afzul's Pathans. If now we are to restore the man who caused us all this trouble, and to put him over the heads of the Chitralis as well, this would be an act, not merely of pitiable weakness, but of hyper-ingenious revenge. Moreover, if the Pathan tribes are eventually to come under our control, as few will deny, it would appear strange policy ourselves to create and to aggrandise an independent Pathan State on our frontier. Why should Umra Khan turn out to be a Dost Mahomed rather than a Shere Ali, and do we want a second Afganistan in Bajur?

"Finally, I ask, is no weight to be attached to the positively unanimous testimony of those who have been to the country itself? Among the eminent persons who are now urging retreat there is not one who has ever been within 150 miles of Chitral. On the other hand, I challenge them to produce from among the officers, officials, or other persons who have actually visited the northern frontier and been to Chitral a single dissentient voice as to the folly of evacuation. If generals are to be heard, one would like the opinion of Sir W. Lockhart, who was the first to open up British relations with Chitral in 1885, and who has a now unique experience of warfare with Pathans. If civilians are to be consulted, why not ask the views of the successive Residents of Kashmir since 1885 who have had Chitral beneath their control? And if we pass from the necessarilynarrow field of local experience to the wider school of foremost Indian authority, are we to ignore the concurrent opinion of the late and the present Commander-in-Chief in India, backed up, as it is said to be, by the weight of two successive Viceroys, and by what has been reported from India as the unanimous recommendation of the present Indian Government? Truly, if the advice of those who know is regarded, as it must be in such a case, as of paramount authority, there should be little difficulty for the Cabinet in arriving at a wise decision about Chitral, or for the Secretary of State in adding to an already great reputation."

The *Times*' special correspondent sums up a long letter in favour of retention as follows:—

The solution of the problem appears to be in the retaining of the British Political Agent in Chitral with a sufficient escort to insure his safety and command respect; the recognition as Mehtar of some member of the old reigning family other than the despicable youth who murdered his brother, the late Nizam-ul-Mulk; and, lastly, the keeping open of the direct road to Chitral through Dir by the occupation of military posts along it, and the formation of levies under the control of British officers. Under such a system the military strength of these frontier States would be trained and controlled by British officers; new recruiting grounds for the ranks of the Indian Army would be available to the Government of India; roads would be opened up, and the entire frontier made accessible for military purposes, and a flow of trade between the settled districts of India and the remote valleys of the Hindu Kush created. As has happened all over India, the incessant strife of tribe against tribe, of one prince against another, would be put a stop to; an air of security would gradually settle down over these turbulent districts; half the men who have hitherto thought of little else than fighting each other or anybody who attempts to intrude upon them would be tilling their fields as peaceably as the once turbulent men of the Punjab or tribes of Beluchistan are now, and the rest would be fighting as sturdily for the Government of India as that Government's formerly redoubtable foes the Sikhs have recently done in the defence of Chitral. All this will not be effected without effort and without temporary checks and difficulties, but there is nothing inherently impossible in it; it is the same kind of work as has been done over and over again in the history of India, and it will be the final step in that steady northward advance which will find its culminating point in the snows of the Hindu Kush on the borders of the Roof of the World.

MEDICAL MISSION FOR WOMEN OF INDIA.

A MISSIONARY breakfast was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on June 18, to welcome home Miss Haskew, M.D. of the Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital, Lucknow. Lord Kinnaird (chairman) welcomed the large company.

Since 1881 the work of the mission has increased fourfold; during the past five years the number of lady missionaries has doubled. The society has now thirty-three stations, employs 116 European missionaries and assistants, and 256 native teachers, seventy schools with 2896 pupils, 101 students training for mission work. Access was had to 2225 zenanas and private houses. The mission has hospitals and dispensaries in Lucknow, Benares, and Patna. In 1894 there were 52,000 attendances from 17,961 patients, besides 751 in-patients, and 440 were visited at their own homes, to whom 1924 visits were paid by the lady doctors. The hon. financial secretary (Mr. W. T. Paton) said there were twenty four candidates ready and waiting to be sent out but they wanted the money.—Miss Haskew gave an account of the work and influence of the medical missions in India, and said there was plenty of work both for their society and for Lady Dufferin's Fund, especially as the representatives of the latter were not allowed to mention religion to their patients.—Lord REAY said if the work of officials was to prosper in India it must be supported by that of missionaries and educators sent out freely from England. He never knew any people more grateful than the natives of India when once they were convinced that work done for them was done for disinterested reasons. We could not govern India on the plan of a limited liability company. We must convince the people that in governing them we were led by high and disinterested motives, if our tenure of India were to be secure. The natives would not grudge support given to Christian missions by Government officials—Mr. T. A. DENNY said that the young man from Afghanistan now visiting this country had shamed us by postponing even pressing engagements if they interfered with his religious duties.—Prebendary Webb Peploe, the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, and Dr. Stanley Boyd also spoke.

SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THE Memphis Bimetallic Conference has declared in favour of unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for an international agreement on the subject. A committee has been appointed to advance the cause of bimetallism.—A number of "sound money" Democrats are to undertake a speechmaking tour with the object of counteracting the silver party's agitation. The National League of Republican Clubs met at Cleveland, on June 19. The Western silver members will endeavour to pass a resolution in favour of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.—The majority in the Kentucky Democratic Convention will, says a *Times*' telegram, be opposed to bimetallism.

THE *Politique Coloniale* announces that M. Rousseau, Governor General of Indo-China, is expected to return shortly to France. The *Gaulois* statesthat M. Rousseau has determined to resign his functions, because he is convinced that he will be powerless to remedy the inexplicable state of affairs against which he is contending.

THE *World*, writing on "Certain Busybodies," opines that perhaps philanthropy is a shorter road to notoriety even than Parliament. "With sound nerves and a voluble tongue—more especially if the philanthropist has a certain social position—there are rare opportunities on the platform. With the trick of telling speech you may rant and rhapsodise to your heart's content, sure of being cheered to the echo by an excited audience, and being reported at length, after personal revision, in the organs pledged to the cause you advocate. The golden rule is to go to any extreme, and to give your tongue the bridle. Because drunkenness is the cause of much crime and misery, make it penal to brew anything stronger than soda-water; because De Quincey and Coleridge indulged in opium to excess, paying the penalty in horrible day-dreams and ghastly nightmares, risk another rebellion in India, and make hopeless shipwreck of its embarrassed finances. But if the male philanthropist is a whip, the female philanthropist is a scorpion. More especially is she so when she comes forward as the champion of some complicated foreign grievance, in profound ignorance of the circumstances by which it is surrounded and the conditions on which it depends. It is sad indeed to see an otherwise estimable and well-meaning woman grotesquely figuring in this disguise. But the ladies whose acute and passionate sensibilities make them rise superior to the constitutional bashfulness of the sex are too often lost to all sense of the ludicrous. Otherwise the flow of their eloquence could surelp be checked by observing the noble duke or the most reverend archbishop, who rivets the gaze from the chair, fidgeting as if he were seated on a cushion of thorns, and wreathing his dignified features in smiles, as if he had swallowed vinegar for claret after dinner."

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

AFTER the customary duration of ten days, the Mohurrum festival terminated last evening to the delight of all police officers, from the Commissioner downward, who during its continuance were denied their usual rest and sleep. Wednesday night, the "Kattal-ki-rat," *i.e.*, the night-of-slaughter, was the culminating point of their endurance, for they had to be at their post from an early hour in the evening till 3 or 4 o'clock yesterday morning, keeping in check religious fervour, regulating dense and vast throngs of people, and controlling all turbulent and discordant elements among them. Admirable arrangements had been made for the preservation of peace and order; and the patrols of the increased mounted police were skilfully managed. The Mohurrum is the chief Mahomedan festival, which attracts public notice; and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleums rise in daily increasing proportions with the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "mirassias," or hymns of sorrow by itinerant musicians, &c. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, the "Kattal-ki-rat," the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night until 3 or 4 o'clock the next morning; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again about mid-day, reaching its climax in the afternoon when the taboots are immersed in the sea, at Coolie Bunder, Carnac Road. In the middle of the tenth day, the taboots in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police towards the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and are slowly moved onward into Pydhownie. The route of the procession then runs through Mombadevi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross Road, on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and thence straight over the Carnac Bunder Overbridge to the sea at Coolie Bunder.

On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shiahs, especially the Moguls and Seedees, is at its height. Large numbers of them assemble at the "Imambarras," *i. e.* the caste assembly rooms, to hear a recital of the tale of the deaths of Hassan and Hoosein. Later in the evening a procession is formed, inside the compound of the "Imambarras"; and the mourners move in a ring, beating their naked chests till the blood is ready to spurt forth. Yesterday morning a large number of European ladies and Europeans and Parsees assembled in Mount Road to see a sort of dramatic representation of the circumstances under which Hoosein met his death. The place is known as "Hooseinabad," the extensive property at Mount Road, where lie the remains of his Highness the first Aga Khan. The "passion play," as it is called, was enacted in the presence of H. H. the Aga Khan Sultan Mahomed Shah, his paternal uncles, Aga Jenghi Shah and Aga Akbar Shah, with their relatives, and a vast assembly of Mahomedans and others. The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogul, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. The historical argument of the "passion play" may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—The early differences, which separated Islam into the great sects of Shiahs and Soonies had their origin in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas. Moawiyah, the first of the Ommeiad Caliphs of Damascus, is said to have been of the same stock as Mahomed, but belonged to that branch of the family, which persecuted the prophet for several years till it accepted the faith of Islam. But under a hypocritical profession of faith, it is said to have concealed a bitter antagonism for the family of Mahomed, which was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son Yezid receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Khaliffate from Yezid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbella. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the survivors being Hoosein, who died after he received three and thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to stay, prophesying his death. When Hoosein, repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose, or some signs of yielding on his part till, at last, on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she hands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein alights from his horse, and, clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over them. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the king of the genii, whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hoosein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre, and rides out of the arena. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners,and consisting of Hoosein's children, on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, Koosh tei shoodh," *i. e.*, alas! Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hooseinabad. Thanks to the vigilance and energy of the police of Bombay, the Mohurrum festival this year has passed off as peacefully as the last.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay Post Office:—

Andrade, Thomas Hyde
Allen, H, Mrs
Arnold, J B
Alexanderson, S
Abdool Hoosain Luckmanji
Bawley, A
Bobus
Bassotto, F J
Bird, Edwin
Brown, Clara
Britto, L J D
Bilke (19th Hussars)
Baker, F
Bratto or Leonan
Bigwall, C W
Boyd, Tom
Bower, R
Bisvely, W
Brown, J A
Benjamin, S A F E, Mrs
Baden, R
Cosrerat, Miss
Crawford, J G H
Crownes, Mrs
Charles, J C
Delemele
Dougal, C E Rowy
Dalwood, H
Drakeford and Co
Desvaux, B
Descaurs, E
Dobso, A
Dempster, J
Franklin, F
Fucho, E
Fanel, M
Fuesman, Leib
Field, Marian
Gregory, J W
Gurney, Mrs
Gangaram, K
Graffweg, H
Guiner, Wm
Gray, F R
Hudleston, Mrs & W H
Horn, W
Hampton, G H
Heyward, H
Harrison, A
Homes, C P
Howard, James
Joseph Bajo
Jarrey, Sewl
Jones, W M
James, J
Jones, James John
Jehangir Chijgar, Mrs
Keroo (Butler)
Kamerer, C Monsier
Krishna Ram M
Lidstone, C A
Laroche, E
Lauge, J de
Lawder, A W
Merricks, F
Master, D R Seg
McFerran, J, Mrs
McDonald, Mrs Ida
Mont Moreneny, R H de Lt
McNaught, J G
Markham Singh
Nichols, C, Miss
Niell, G R
Noonam, H T
Nombrey, Messrs and Son
Ohtoku, Miss
Oliver, F A
Pryce, H J, Capt
Pas, de Mistress
Poser, O
Pratur, L
Partal, L, Miss
Ram Krishna
Rostam, J C, Mrs
Rosealand, M, Miss
Remick, A de Lt-Col
Richard, T R W
Richardson, F J
Rees, L, Mrs
Rookee, E
Robertson, Bros & Co
Smith, H R
Sher Mohomed
Stuart, S O, Surg-Major
Sura, E
Semimons, B G
Seabrooke, A W
Searle, Francis
Souza, Jao Pedro de
Silverman, Bros
Stoeckel, H E
Tubin, E
Trapp, C, Mrs
Tankelevily, M
T Barber
Verscheyle, E C
Walker, J
Wood, Miss
Wallop, G, Hon
Whitton, A W
Wakefield, W M
Walter, Macfarlane and Co
Williams, E de C
Wake, H St A
Wilson, H
Wimbridge, Mr (School of Art)
Yeidenan, Lena, Miss
Zilz, Clara

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A GOVERNMENT Martini-Henry rifle was stolen from the 5th Punjab Infantry at Kohat a few days back. Two Colt's revolvers were also stolen from an officer of the Rifle Brigade at Rawalpindi on the night of the 21st June. This, together with the rifle stolen from a Volunteer and two others stolen at Nowshera, shows that the rifle thieves about the Punjab had a very good harvest during the month of June.

MR. H. J. LANDON. A.M. I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been transferred from the Ahmednaggar to the Dharwar District, vice Mr. Cameron, who relieves Mr. Owen Dunn at the Public Works Secretariat.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. JACKSON has been appointed Administrator of the Navanagar State, Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates acting as Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

MR. R. D. PRIOR, M.A., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN P. F. COX, acting Third Assistant Political Agent, has been granted three months' privilege leave, his place being meantime taken by Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse.

THE services of Colonel W. A. Salmon, Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.S.I.

IT is notified that, on the recommendation of the Sardars of the Deccan, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Meherban Chintamanrav Raghunath *alias* Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief (Senior) of Kurunvad, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. On the recommendation of the District Local Boards in the Southern Division, his Excellency has been pleased to nominate Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay, to be an Additional Member. It is also notified that his Excellency has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law; and Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth.

SEVERAL cases of typhoid fever, which have occurred lately in Simla, are attributed by Dr. Cunningham to the sale of impure milk brought in from villages in the surrounding native States. Dr. Cunningham has addressed a very strong remonstrance to the Municipal Committee on the subject, and urges the necessity of immediate action being taken.

CORPORAL JOHN RONAN was executed at seven o'clock on Monday morning in the Jail at Jubbulpore. Detachments of Artillery, the Royal Irish, Native Cavalry and Infantry were present. Ronan read a long address, expressing sorrow for the crime. Death was instantaneous.

THE groundnut traffic of Pondicherry and Cuddalore seems likely to be monopolised during the emainder of the season by the return transports of the Madagascar Expedition. Two steamers, the Liban and Chandernagore, have already sailed this month with full cargoes for Marseilles, and the Stamboul is now completing her loading for the same port; while five other French vessels are daily expected at Pondicherry from Majunga and Nossi-Be.

THE Madras Municipality has agreed to pay the Rev. C. H. Pelly Rs. 230 as compensation for the injury sustained by his horse and the damage caused to his carriage in an accident which occurred on the North Beach Road some time ago. This amount will be recovered from the Electric Tramways, as they were primarily responsible for the accident, which was caused by a hole dug by them on the road.

IF further proof were needed to show how entirely fencing is out of fashion now in the army, writes a contemporary, it will be found in the fact that at the recent assault-at-arms held at Quetta there were no entries for the officers' fencing competition. At our largest and most important frontier station, which has been commanded by such distinguished officers as General Luck, Sir George White, and the late Adjutant-General, where, if anywhere, officers and men should be in prime fighting trim, not a single British officer could be found who would put himself forward as a foil fencer. So much for swordsmanship in the British army—so much for the fighting proclivities of our British officers. But in the Umballa Brigade, every encouragement is given to officers to learn fencing, and possibly this may spread in time to other parts of India.

SIR Dennis Fitzpatrick makes a very sensible remark with reference to the return of lunatics who are supposed to have lost their reason by the use of hemp drugs. Fifteen patients in the Lahore Asylum and the same number in that of Delhi are set down as having become demented from this cause, but the report goes on to state that "in entering the alleged causes of insanity superintendents of Asylums and magistrates are largely dependent on the statements of ignorant friends or relatives, or often of police officers who are total strangers to the habits of "the lunatic." The Lieutenant-Governor directs that having regard to the misapprehension created by these reckless entries in returns ascribing insanity to hemp drugs without foundation, officers in charge of asylums should be required in future in every case in which for the first time they report that the insanity of an inmate is due to hemp drugs or other such cause, to state the evidence on which they have formed this opinion. This is a very salutary provision. It is to be hoped that the example of Bengal and the Punjab will be followed in other provinces.

JELLEAKBALEE in the Sunderbunds, has been the scene of the following occurrence. A party of men out honey gathering had anchored their boat at the bend of a khal, when the leader went on ashore and was advancing into the jungle repeating incantations against tigers. He had scarce gone 100 feet when a tiger pounced upon him. A peculiar guttoral sound was heard by the others in the boat, in the direction of the man who had landed, rousing their suspicions. They stood up in the boat and saw the tiger going off with the man. The men, without delay, pushed off the boat and hurried homewards. It so happened that at that very time there were some fishermen in a boat anchored round the bend of the khal. The tiger after carrying the man about thirty yards, let him go, and went and sat a short distance off, watching the poor fellow, who was heard by the fishermen, calling to his friends to come and rescue him as the tiger had left him and gone away, but the tiger pounced upon the man a second time, carrying him still farther into the jungle, where he must have perished.

THERE has been very heavy rain in Lucknow, and on Thursday night last an exceptionally violent thunderstorm. The cultivation outlook is good.

FROM the 20th to the 24th ult. the weather in Kulu was simply aggravating. It was not the heat; it kept below 87 degrees in the shade, but it utterly declined to go below 83 degrees at night; most monstrous. There were one or two abortive attempts at thunderstorms, but they only gave heavy rain to the Praser range and parts of Mundi, but none in Kulu. On the afternoon of the 24th there was another much heavier storm, the thunder rolled incessantly for over two hours, rain fell in torrents on the ranges to the west and south; still none in Kulu. However after dark another much quieter storm brought good and general rain to the entire Kulu valley, lasting all night. Rain fell again on the 25th and again for three hours on the 27th, so that there is now no doubt about the advent of the monsoon.

THE man shot at Pindi last Friday was a chowkidar on the Railway and not a Brewery chowkidar. He was in charge of the Railway crossings on the Brewery line near the Police bazaar. The man is doing well, and expected to recover.

THE young soldier, Taylor, of the Manchester Regiment stationed at Dinapore, has been remanded on the charge of attempting to kill Corporal Charlton by firing at him with a magazine rifle. The corporal, who is in the station hospital, is recovering rapidly.

THE ladies of Murree, not to be put in the shade by the bachelor members of the Club, gave a most successful dance on Thursday last at the Assembly Rooms. The rooms were most tastefully decorated, the dais especially so, and the floor was in better order than at the last dance. About one hundred, hosts and guests, were present, and dancing was kept up well into the morning, while band, floor, and supper were all that could be desired. Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Dacres Cunningham, Mrs. Blood and Mrs. Lascelles, who formed the able committee of organization, have every cause to congratulate themselves on their representation of the ladies of Murree.

THE reports of military and medical officers and others regarding the effect produced by the Lee-Metford bullet in the Chitral campaign have now reached Army Head-quarters, where they will receive the closest attention. The conclusions arrived at may have important results as regards the armament of the infantry in India. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that cordite continues to be well reported on in the field, no deterioration taking place even in the hottest parts in which British troops are stationed across the Peshawar border.

THE liquidation of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank is progressing favourably in the hands of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, the Official Liquidator. On Saturday the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal ordered the payment of an additional dividend of two annas in the rupee, bringing up the total dividend to 12 annas. There is at present a sum of Rs. 1,09,819-7-4 available for distribution, and the balance, after the new sum mentioned has been paid, will be Rs. 16,488-5-6. Cheques will be issued to-day, Friday, the 5th instant.

THE consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea increases apace. In 1890, according to the annual circular of Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, the amount consumed was 13,400,000lb. Since then it has grown year by year, until last year the consumption was 28,400,000lb. Not far short of half of this total was taken by Australia, which has become a most important market for the produce. The pains and money expended upon introducing these teas into the United States has also not been without its efect. Russia, Canada, and Turkey again are increasing their consumption. As the coming crop in India is estimated at 140 million pounds, and in Ceylon at ninety-one millions, the necessity for widening the market is self-evident.

THE National Indian Association gave a soiree on the 20th ult., in the handsome new Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute. Lady Lyall assisted Miss Manning, the honorary secretary, in receiving the guests, who included Sir Edward Bradford, Sir Charles Bernard, Archdeacon Thornton, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Willoughby, Col. and Mrs. Sandeman, Madame Alice Gomez, and Miss Hamilton, M.D. (private physician to the zenana of the Ameer), besides a number of native Indian ladies ahd gentlemen. Music, English and Indian, formed part of the programme of the evening. Considerable interest was evinced in a bust, exhibited by Mr. E. Edward Geflowski, the sculptor of Raja Rajndralal Mitra, the prince of Indian poets, which has been executed by commission from the Royal Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and was last night pronounced to be a striking likeness.

THE main deductions drawn from a review in the *Financial Times* of the Indian railway reports for the second half of 1894 are that, "in spite of scarcity in many districts and a general decline in the import trade, gross earnings have on the whole increased. As regards expenditure, some companies show an increase, others a decrease, but, taking it all through, there has not been much variation in this respect. With one or two exceptions there is also a consensus of opinion as to the advisability of constructing further feeder lines, and thus bringing the large districts served by the companies into closer touch with the main system. Every year it becomes clearer that the existing network of railways is quite inadequate to the necessities of India, and it is unfortunate that the financial embarrassments of the Government render it unable to afford more than a very moderate amount of assistance in the matter. Possibly the attention that has recently been directed to the subject will have the effect of attracting British capital in this direction.

THE marriage of Mr. Cyril Harding Ward, Indian Staff Corps, youngest son of John Francis Ward, of Sidcup, and Grace Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Major J. E. Buckle, of York, will take place on Tuesday, July 23, at St. Olave's, York.

MARRIAGES have been arranged, and will take place in September, between Mr. Cyril George Dodgson, of the Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of Mr. John Crawford Dodgson, late Bengal Civil Service, and Beryl, eldest daughter of Col. S. Leigh-Hunt; and Mr. Henry Herbert Douglas Seaton, second son of the Rev. Probendary Seaton, of Goodrich, Ross, Herefordshire, and Ethel Rosalind, second daughter of Col. S. Leigh-Hunt, of Dol Peris, Bournemouth.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Francis de B. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, elder surviving son of Col. G. E. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, and Kathleen, elder daughter of Corbet John Coventry, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, of 7, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park.

IT was lately proposed by the tramway company in Berlin, says a correspondent there, to introduce electric cars on the road from Berlin to Charlottenburg. The director of the Imperial Technical Institute, however, raised objections on the ground of the probable bad effect upon the instruments at the Institute. To ascertain the correctness of this assumption experiments were made, which proved that the apprehensions of the director were perfectly justified. The electric current of the railway so strongly affected all the apparatus in the Institute that none of the more delicate scientific observations and experiments could be made. The company will therefore, the correspondent says, be compelled to give up the project or choose another route.

THE other afternoon the Paris Societes des Guides met for the second time this season on the Place de la Concorde. A correspondent telegraphs: Fifteen coaches turned out for the purpose of driving to the Auteuil Steeplechases, where a race named after them, the Prix des Drags, was the chief event on the card. The first coach to arrive was that of the Comte de Friant, President of the Club, who was driving a mixed team of bays, browns, and greys. He was followed by Prince Troubetzkoy, of the Russian Embassy, who had a whole team of browns. Then came M. Robert Lebaudy, also driving browns, and having several English friends on his coach; Count Jean de Madre, whose chestnuts were much admired; M. Pastre, and several others of less note. Just before the time appointed for the start, M. de la Haye Jousselin, who was to take the head, arrived with his well-matched team of bays and chestnuts, followed by Baron Zuylen de Nyefelt, whose wife was a Rothschild. He had a grand team of greys, the best at the meet, and the fifteen coaches, the meet of which had attracted a large crowd to the Place de la Concorde, then drove up the Champs-Elysees on their way to Auteuil.

THE original of Mr. Kipling's "Private Mulvaney" is said to be William McManus, now of San Francisco. He was formerly in the British Army in India, and afterwards "bossed" a gang of natives who were constructing a railway line. McManus claims (according to the *Westminster*) to have known Kipling well, and refers to him as "a plucky, inquisitive little fellow in the Civil Service, whom I first met at Cawnpore, where he passed his bottle around among us privates, and then got us to tell all the yarns of the barrack-room. He had a little stubby black moustache, and wore specs."

OPENING OF THE BALTIC CANAL.

THE union of the Baltic and the North Sea by a canal cut through German soil from Kiel to Brunsbuttel was formally consummated yesterday, in the presence of squadrons representative of all the naval Powers of the world. The assemblage of warships was one of the largest ever seen. The various nations were represented as follows:—

Germany: Eight battleships, six coast-defence ship three cruisers, five despatch vessels, eight training-ships, four torpedo division boats, and twenty-four torpedo boats, besides the royal yacht Hohenzollern, the yacht Kaiseradler, and numerous small craft. Great Britain: Four battle-ships (with Admiral Lord Walter Kerr in command of the flagship, Royal Sovereign), three cruisers, a torpedo vessel, the royal yacht Osborne and the Admiralty yacht Enchantress. Italy: Four battleships, two cruisers, two torpedo vessels, and the royal yacht the Savoia. France and Russia: Each a battle-ship and two other vessels. United States: The armoured cruiser New York and three other cruisers: Spain: A battle-ship and two cruisers. Austria Hungary: Three cruisers. Portugal: A battle-ship. Denmark: Two cruisers and four torpedo-boats. Norway: Two gun-vessels and six torpedo-boats. Sweden: Two turret-ships and a gun-boat. Roumania: A cruiser and gun-vessel. Turkey: A yacht in lieu of a battle-ship. Scarcely a single vessel amongst the foregoing has fired a shot against an enemy.

SPEECH OF THE KAISER AT HAMBURG.

The arrival of the Emperor William at Hamburg, on June 19, marked the beginning of the festivities. All the vessels of the fourteen nations represented hoisted their flags to the strains of the national anthems of their respective countries. The decoration of the city and the general preparations made for the occasion were on a scale unprecedented in the history of the town. The whole population kept holiday, and crowded to catch sight of the Monarch wherever he appeared. From the railway station, where he arrived with the four young Princes, who were dressed in sailor costume, shortly after four o'clock, the Emperor drove to the harbour, and thence to the new and magnificent Town Hall to attened the banquet given in his honour. The guests included, besides the Emperor, who wore the uniform of the Garde du Corps, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, and a large number of German Princes, the Duke of York, representatives of other foreign Royal Houses, and seventy admirals of the various fleets. The scene in the banquet-hall was a most imposing one, and the whole entertainment was worthy of the occasion and of the history of the old Hanse town. The Burgomaster of Hamburg having proposed "The Emperor's Health," his Majesty responded in a speech which produced a great impression. He said:—

Worshipful Burgomaster—I am deeply touched by the words which I have just heard; deeply touched, above all, by the reception which Hamburg has extended to me, and the like of which I have seldom experienced. The wave of feeling which met me was no artificial production, nor of any common sort. Like a hurricane, the joyous cries of the city resounded in my ears. I well know that I may not presume to appropriate that exultation to my own person alone. I recognise rather in it the outward sign of the pulse-beat of our whole German people, which is proud of seeing the newly united German Empire represented by its Princes and illustrious guests. Accept for this my most hearty thanks, and be the interpreter of my thanks to the people of Hamburg. Such moments as we experience to-day carry our memories backwards and in particular awaken memories in grateful guise. In mingled gratitude and sadness we must turn our thoughts to the great Emperor who has passed away, and to his most glorious son, under whom the work to which you have just alluded was realised. Yet present to all of us is the rejoicing which attended the last visit of my grandfather of blessed memory. We are uniting two seas, and to the sea our thoughts are directed—to the sea, the symbol of the infinite. Seas do not divide, seas connect. The connecting seas are being connected by this new arm, for the blessing and peace of the nations. The iron-armoured might which is assembled in Kiel Harbour should at the same time serve as a symbol of peace, of the working together of all European civilised people to the advancement and maintenance of Europe's mission of civilisation. We have cast a glance on the eternal sea. Let us now direct our looks to the sea of peoples. The hearts of all nations uplift themselves to us here to-day with questioning look. They need and desire peace. In peace alone can the world's commerce expand, in peace alone can it thrive, and peace we shall and will uphold. In this peace may the trade of Hamburg too, prosper and flourish. The protection of the Imperial Eagle shall ever follow it whithersoever it may pursue its way over the globe. But we now raise our glasses and drink to the weal of our worthy Hanse Town of Hamburg. A cheer for Hamburg, again a cheer, and yet a third.

In the evening the Emperor attended the water fete on the Alster Lake. The effect was somewhat marred by rain, but the lake nevertheless presented a spectacle of great beauty. Many thousands of incandescent lamps outlined the buildings in all directions, and made the scene one of fairylike splendour. The Emperor William and the other members of the Imperial and Royal party drank coffee on an artificial island which had been erected for the occasion on the Alster. His Majesty and his guests then proceeded to their yachts, to be in readiness early on the following morning for their voyage through the Canal from Bruntsbuttel to Kiel.

The formal opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal took place on June 20 in strict accordance with the carefully-prepared programme. It passed off with briliant success. The date of the opening marked the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession; and this event was fittingly celebrated by order of the Emperor, and by the spontaneous homage of the foreign squadrons. At a quarter to four in the morning the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor William and several of his Royal guests on board, passed through the western water-gate at Brunsbuttel amidst the acclamations of the assembled multitude, and entered the new waterway, after breaking a thread which had been stretched across the mouth The Emperor had nine hours of continuous cheering as he passed through the Canal, which was lined with spectators on both sides, from end to end of its sixty odd miles. The Hohenzollern arrived at Holtenau shortly before one o'clock, the passage having thus occupied nearly nine hours. She was followed at intervals by other vessels to the number of twenty-two in the following order:—

The Hollenzollern; Kaiseradler, conveying Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia; the German liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., with the other German Sovereigns, the Envoys, and the Premiers of the German States; the yacht Lensahn, having on board the Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg; the British Royal yacht Osborne, with the Duke of York; the Italian yacht, Savoia, with the Duke of Genoa; the Austro-Hungarian torpedo vessel Trabant, conveying the Archduke Stephen of Austria; the German liners Augusta Victoria (with the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Federal Council), Columbia and Trave, having on board members of the Reichstag and Lantag and other guest; Grille (gunboat) with the commanding Admiral; the Italian torpedo boat Aretusa, the British Admiralty yacht Enchantress, the French torpedo vessel Surcouf, the Russian armoured gunboat Grossjaschtschi, the Spanish cruiser Marques de la Enseneda, the Swedish-Norwegian gunboats Edda and Viking, the United States cruiser Marblehead, the Roumania gunboat Mircea, the Danish cruiser Hekla, the Dutch cruiser Alkmar, and the Turkish yacht Fuad.

When punctually at the hour fixed, the white bows of the Imperial yacht became visible in the locks of Holtenau,near which a company of theFootGuards was drawn up, the cannon of the powerful international armada assembled at Kiel roared out salute after salute, no fewer than 2400 shots being fired within a few minutes. Happily a fresh breeze soon dispersed the clouds of smoke so as to enable the spectators to enjoy the brilliant spectacle to the full. The sailors manned the yards, and cheered with the greatest enthusiasm. The other vessels were delayed by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. having to engage the services of a tug, by the British Royal yacht Osborne running aground, and by an accident to the Russian gunboat, but ultimately all got through safely.

Immediately after his arrival at Holtenau the Emperor went in a rowing-boat to the ironclad Frederick William, on a visit to the Admiral, and then went on to Kiel. His Majesty drove to the Castle to welcome the Empress and the King of Saxony, and then returned on board the Hohenzollern. Here the so-called Defilir Cour was held, and was followed by a private dinner, at which only the Royal guests were present. On his way from the Hohenzollern to the castle, the rowing-boat had to pass the Empress of India, and it was interesting (says the *Daily News* correspondent) to see how quickly and smartly the yards were manned by the crew in honour of his Majesty. At night a ball was given by the officers of the German warships to their colleagues of other nations. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the guests included Admiral Menard, in command of the French squadron. The harbour was brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Dr. von Boetticher, thanking him for the share he has taken in directing this great work of German industry.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

ON Friday, June 14, the Shahzada visited the Fairfield ship building and engineering establishment at Gouan, taking special interest in the Venus and Diana, two second class cruisers in course of construction of Her Majesty's Government. Considerable disappointment was felt at the failure of the Shahzada to visit Coats's Thread Works at Paisley. His Highness complained of fatigue after Thursday's journey. In the evening he dined with Lord Provost Bell and others, and afterwards attended a reception given in his honour by the corporation.

On Saturday, 15th, the Shahzada left Glasgow for Silloth to witness a display of artillery at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co.'s range. At Carlisle the Mayor (Mr. George Cultbard) and members and officials of the corporation assembled, and an address was presented to Nasrullah Khan. At the range at Silloth nine guns had been brought down from Elswick. Sir Andrew Noble represented the company. Capt. Lloyed and Mr. Hadock had charge of the guns. The prince was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. The Carlisle and Silloth Artillery Volunteers furnished a guard of honour. The weather was brilliant, but a strong breeze was blowing from the Solway. Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6in. and the other a 4in. quick-firing gun. Five rounds were fired at targets moored at 2000 yards range out at sea, and some capital practice was made. Then five rounds were fired to show how rapidly the guns coulds be worked. The next trials were with guns for field service, including mountain guns and howitzers. These were fired at a target at 1000 yards range, with shot, common shell, and sharapnel. The "Times" correspondent says:—

One 11-pounder was mounted on a novel carriage, the wheels of which were of bicycle pattern, and were capable of being quickly repaired with spare spokes carried in the hollow body of the carriage. Two 11-pounder quick-firing mountain guns, one a breechloader and the other a muzzleloader, were jointed so that the front could be separated from the rear half, no single portion being more than a mule could carry. Guns of this type are largely used in the Indian Army. In order to give the Shahzada a practical demonstration of the rapidity with which these weapons could be taken to pieces and placed on the backs of mules, mule-saddles were provided mounted on wooden "horses." The breechloader was dismantled, and its component parts were in a few minutes strapped on the saddles ready to be carried away. A Maxim-Nordenfelt gun was next brought into action and fired at two steel plates erected on the shore. One of these was easily penatrated, while the other, which had been specially prepared as Elswick Works, was not penetrated, but only buckled." This second plate, however, fell down before it had gone through the full trial. Plates of this kind are now being used to protect the small guns of torpedo-boat destroyers. An attempt was also made, but unsuccessfully to cut in two with a Maxim gun a 12in. perpendicular balk of timber. At the conclusion of these trials the Shahzada and his suite descended and inspected the plates and post. His Highness asked "if there was not a machine gun with two barrels." Sir Andrew Noble replied that there was such a weapon, but they had not one on the ground. The Prince then asked for a further display with the Maxim gun, but his wish could not be gratified, as there was no more ammunition available. Seeing the framework of velocity-testing screens lying on the ground, he expressed a strong desire to see these in operation. The train was therefore delayed half an hour in order that he might do so, and the Prince and his suite then took their departure at a few minutes before five, the train travelling by Carlisle and Hexham to Rothbury, for Cragside, the residence of Lord Armstrong.

On Monday, 17th, the Shahzada arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne and proceeded to the Elshwich Works, where his Highness spent the afternoon, devoting special attention to the ordnance department. He left for Leeds at 6 o'clock, arriving there at 9-48 p.m., nearly three hours late. The Mayoral reception was of a private character. The Shahzada and his suite were conducted to the Great Northern Hotel.

On Tuesday, 18th, the Shahzada was formally welcomed to Yorkshire by the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, &c. Afterwards his Highness visited the works of Messrs. Fowler and Co., and Messrs. Kitson, engineers, and returned to the Town Hall for luncheon. Visits were then paid to Messrs. John Barran and Sons' clothing establishment, to Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons' woollen manufactory, and to Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's engineering works, at which numerous machines have been constructed for the Ameer chiefly for mining purposes.

On Wednesday, 19th, the Shahzada caused the authorities at Sheffield where preparations had been made for his arrival, to be informed by telegraph that, acting under medical advise, he was compelled to abandon his visit to that town. His Highness was suffering from collapse following a cold. Col. Talbot informed the Mayor of Leeds that the visit to Leeds had been warmly appreciated by the Shahzada. His Highness was anxious that the train he travelled by should stop at Sheffield, in order that he might personally assure the Mayor there of his regret and of his unfitness to make his promised visit, but his medical advisers considered that this course was not advisable. Nasrullah Khan and his suite arrived at St. Pancras station from Leeds about 6 p.m. After alighting from the train, the Shahzada wrapped himself up for the drive to Dorchester-House. He wore a long, black travelling coat, with heavy fur collar, closely buttoned up at the neck, and looked pale and fatigued. Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., who travelled to London by the same train, was requested by the Shahzada, through the medium of Col. Talbot, as interpreter, to convey to the people of Sheffield, one of the divisions of which Col. Howard Vincent represents, an expression of his sincere regret that he had been prevented from accepting their invitation. It was stated at night that his Highness was much better. Surgeon-Major Leaby stated that the chill was slight.

On Thursday, 20th the Shahzada was decidedly better this morning, and, after being visited at Dorchester House by Miss Hamilton, the lady doctor who accompanied him to Europe, the Prince made his visit to Ascot as arranged. His Highness, who wore a closely-buttoned fur coat, and looked far from well, arrived at Windsor shortly after noon. Col. the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry to the Queen, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, and Col. Talbot were in attendance. From Windsor station his Highness drove in a Royal carriage drawn by four grey horses, and proceeded by outriders in scarlet and gold liveries to Her Majesty's stand near the course.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

A FRESH reply of the Porte to the proposed scheme of Armenian reforms was handed to the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia, on July 18. The Ottoman Government accepts in principle the proposed reforms, but desires a discussion on several points, denying that the Berlin Treaty gives them the right of demanding the guarantees set forth in the scheme. The impression which at first prevailed at Constantinople that the reply was tantamount to a second refusal has been modified. The dilatoriness of the Powers in dealing with the Porte has, however, it is stated, caused a bad impression. An article in the *Novosti* strengthens the impression that Russia has no real sympathy with Armenia, and has only joined Britain in making representations to the Porte on grounds of policy and in order to prevent England from taking any independent action.

The Bulgarian Government has demanded compensation of the Porte in respect of a frontier attack by Turkish troops.

[On June 14 a public meeting to protest against the atrocities in Armenia was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, under the presidency of the Dean of Christchurch.—On June 17 a largely-attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the University of London, when a paper was read by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch on Armenia. The chair was taken by the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P.—A subscription list on behalf of the Armenians has been opened by the London *Daily News*.]

THE forthcoming opening of the Canal has, as might be expected, stimulated the promoters of another inter-sea canal to unite the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. This canal was greatly favoured by M. de Freycinet, and French savings might have run into it but for the seventy millions or so that De Lesseps consumed in the Panama bubble. The President of the Republic was, at Bordeaux, spoken to about the scheme by the Senators of the departments through which it is proposed to dig the canal. A splendidly-bound canal Album, containing plans of the canal and the estimates accepted by M. de Freycinet, was presented to M. Faure, who said that the Government would give the matter its best attention. The War Office and Admiralty have long been favourable, but as a guarantee of interest would be required of the State, the Finance Department may have misgivings.

ACCORDING to news from St. Petersburg received at Berlin, the Cezarewitch's health has not grown worse, but during his recent journey he was completely apathetic, and though his meeting with his mother brightened him, he has quickly relapsed into his former state. The Dowager Empress has summoned Professor Leyden, who in the Livadia days last November declared that if the medical instructions were conscientiously carried out there were hopes of the young Prince's recovery. Unhappily the Cezarewitch, who at that time was of a very lively disposition, paid no attention to these instructions.

[illegible]SSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE full text of the treaty between China and Japan has reached this country. It appears that the indemnity of "200,000,000 Kaiping taels" is guaranteed to Japan very thoroughly. While the final instalment is not due for seven years, no less than 50,000,000 taels must be handed over within six months, and an equal amount, making up one half of the indemnity, within twelve months. Wei-hai-wei is to be held as security for this moiety.

The St. Petersburg "Novoye Vremya" reverts almost daily to the situation in the Far East, insisting that the Japanese shall withdraw from Southern Manchuria, Corea, and the Liao-Tung Peninsula. "If," says the journal, "Japan do not show more tractability the intervening Powers will be compelled to take their own measures after formulating an ultimatum." The "Novoye Vremya" appears to be especially indignant at Japan's presuming to pose as the equal of the Great Powers.

Among Russian officials generally (says the "Daily News," Odessa correspondent) there is just now a sort of hardly suppressed feeling of jubilation over Russia's diplomatic astuteness and success in the Far East, and the fact that Germany has been more or less hoodwinked lends a certain piquancy to the feeling:—

In many quarters one hears the opinion expressed that England has committed the same political blunder in standing aloof as France did in the case of Egypt. The Russians express their belief that at last a worthy successor of Prince Gortschakoff has been installed at the Imperial Chancellery. Russia's foreign policy, we are assured, in taking a new and active departure in asserting not only her dignity but her rights and her destiny as a dominating Asiatic Power. Underlying this jubilant mood, however, there is evidence of a latent anxiety with regard to England's next move in the affairs of the Far East. It is suspected that England is about to conclude some important treaty with Japan which will put a wholly different complexion upon the situation. Loyal, intelligent, and well-informed British residents in this country hope that this suspicion may be well founded.

Senor Castelar contributes a long article to Madame de Rute's review, the "Nouvelle Revue Internationale," on the relations of the European Powers to China and Japan. He sets out by saying that the probable consequences of the China-Japan quarrel must be so grave and far-reaching that he approaches them with diffidence. The whole world must indeed be affected by the radical change operated by Japan in the relations of the two Far Eastern empires. Senor Castelar hold China's breakdown to be greatly due to the overweening importance it attached to the study of mere literature. A quarter of a million students a year scribbled the whole day long grammatical exercises to qualify for 6000 clerkships. The failing ones were thrown into piracy, river or longshore navigation. They had no military virtues, and when they went to war trusted to the strategy of lying in wait. Japan, by the increase of its island sovereignties, is bound to augment its naval power. Protectorates established for temporary purposes are apt to strike deep root. The place Japan holds is not likely to be easily given up. All that has been done against that island empire will prevent it sleeping on its laurels, and will keep it on its mettle.

The Japanese Government is reported to have invited American shipbuilders to compete in tendering for new battleships and cruisers for the Japanese navy.

The position of foreigners in Formosa is considered to be critical.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

The representatives of French banks concerned in the Russo-Chinese loan negotiations have reached St. Petersburg. The opinion prevails in the Russian capital that the settlement of conditions has not yet been finally arrived at. It is probable the issue will not be made before the first week in July. A Reuter's message from St. Petersburg denies the truth of the suggestion that China is to cede a strip of territory in Manchuria in return for Russia's good offices in regard to the Chinese loan.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

IN the Court of Appeal, on June 18, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justice Kay and A. L. Smith, the case of "Chatterton v. the Secretary of State for India" was heard. Capt. Chatterton had brought an action for libel against the Secretary of State for India on account of certain alleged untrue information communicated to the House of Commons in an answer to a question. The Judge in Chambers had ordered the statement of claim to be struck out, and the Divisional Court had upheld the decision. The plaintiff appealed. The appeal was dismissed, and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused. In dismissing the appeal the Master of the Rolls said the Court did not make the smallest charge against the plaintiff:—They would not express any opinion on the question whether he had been ill-used or whether he had done anything wrong. They said nothing about that, and therefore his character as an officer and a gentleman remained untouched. But he had brought an action against the Secretary of State for India in Council. It made no difference whether the action were brought against the India Department as a corporation or against the Secretary of State personally. In substance the plaintiff brought an action of libel against a high officer of State, alleging that he had made a statement in writing to his Under-Secretary of State which contained a libel on the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had made this statement in the course of carrying out his official duty as Secretary of State. The law was clear that such an act could not be inquired into at all in a civil Court. The Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the question whether the act had been done maliciously. It was therefore manifest that if this action were allowed to go on it must necessarily fail and merely result in a waste of time. In his opinion the Judge and the Divisional Court has rightly ordered the action to be dismissed on the ground that it was vexatious. The reason why the law would not allow such a communication to be the subject of proceedings for libel was that it would be injurious to the public interest to deprive officers of State of absolute freedom of action. This communication clearly related to a State matter and was within the class of communications as to which the law allowed privilege.

The Lord Justices delivered judgments to the same effect.

RUSSIAN HONOUR FOR PRESIDENT FAURE.

BARON MOHRENHEIM in presenting M. Faure with the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, on June 17, said:—

In the name of the Emperor, my august master, I have the extreme honour of handing to your Excellency the insignia of the Imperial Order, which his Majesty begs you to accept as a proof of his great friendship. You will be good enough to recognise in this, Monsieur le President, a new token of the sentiments by which his Majesty is invariably animated towards France and towards its respected head, who personifies with so much authority and loftiness the generous character and pacific spirit of the great nation which has invested him with his authority. I consider myself happy, Monsieur le President, to be able to certify on this memorable occasion to the continuity of the relations so happily established between our two countries.

M. Faure, in reply, said:—

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, I am very happy to receive from your hands the gracious message of his Majesty the Emperor and the insignia of the Imperial Order. I beg you to convey to his Majesty the sentiments inspired in me by this new and precious pledge of the sympathies by which, following the example of his glorious father, he is animated towards my country and of the friendship so happily existing between the two nations. On my side I am eager to renew to you to-day the expression of the wishes which I form with all France for the happiness and long reign of your august Sovereign as well as for the prosperity of the Empire whose destinies are entrusted to his great wisdom.

A like honour was conferred on M. Carnot in March, 1891, three months before the visit of the French Fleet to Cronstadt. After the investure on June 17, M. Faure sent the following telegram to the Czar:—

Baron de Mohrenheim has just handed to me the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, which your Majesty has kindly conferred upon me. Profoundly touched by this fresh pledge of friendship that your Majesty has just given to-day to France in my person, I am anxious to lose no time in expressing to your Majesty my sincere gratitude.

The majority of the French papers, and a large section of the French public, are quite satisfied that there must be an alliance between France and Russia. According to the "Gaulois," it is believed that President Faure will be invited to attend the Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co; [illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE "Times," of June 19, created a profound sensation in political circles by publishing the appended announcement:—

We understand that a communication has reached the Whips from Mr. Gladstone requesting that his "pair" with Mr. Villiers, which has been in operation since the reconstruction of the Government, and which was looked upon as a permanent arrangement, shall be deemed at an end. The reason assigned is that the member for Midlothian wishes to be regarded as having an open mind upon the Welsh Disestablishment Bill; but, inasmuch as the breaking of the pair will deprive Ministers of the value of the right hon. gentleman's vote at all times, the belief prevails that his real object is to indicate his dissatisfaction with the methods of the Government generally.

It appears that Mr. Gladstone's communication reached Mr. T. Ellis nearly a month ago, but that Mr. Gladstone's name continued to be bracketed with that of Mr. Villiers until the afternoon of June 18. The desire of the ex-Premier to have a free hand was first made known to the Unionist Whips on June 18, which might have been expected. It would appear that the Liberal Unionist Whips have cause for complaint in that Mr. Villiers, who was able to go down to the House and vote if absolutely necessary, was not at once made acquainted with the real state of affairs. In reverting to the subject yesterday, the "Times" said:—

With regard to the statement that Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn his pair on the Welsh Bill only, we can only say that the pair is broken without reservation, and that for the present, at any rate, the value of the right hon. gentleman's vote is lost to the Government whatever topic may arise. The secrecy which has been observed by the Treasury Whips is believed to have been due to a hope that the member for Midlothian might be induced to reconsider his decision; but, if this be the correct explanation, the belated intimation to Mr. Anstruther is evidence that all appeals have proved futile. A pair in substitution for that now withdrawn has not yet been found for Mr. Villiers; but if any disposition is evidenced to make capital out of his advanced age he may be expected to demonstrate his continued activity by putting in an early appearence at the House. The official explanation of the business is that Mr. Gladstone expressed a wish to be regarded as having an open mind upon certain provisions of the Welsh Bill, and that Mr. Ellis thought it better to bring the pairing arrangement to a conclusion than to attempt to qualify it in regard to particular clauses and amendments. It is claimed that upon their general policy Mr. Gladstone is still in accord with the Government.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" on board the Tantallon Castle telegraphs:—

I have Mr. Gladstone's authority for saying that the report that he has withdrawn his pair is absolutely unfounded, and all the deductions drawn from it are perfectly absurd. What has happened is simply this: Without action or hint on Mr. Gladstone's part, the Government whips cancelled his pair with Mr. Villiers for the course of the Committee on the Welsh Bill, but Mr. Gladstone himself knew nothing of it till a communication to that effect was made to him from the Whips' Office.

THE PAMIR DELIMITATION.

A CURIOUS incident occurred at St. Petersburg, a few days ago, coinciding almost with the news that the Anglo-Russian Commission for marking out the Pamir frontier had arrived on the scene of its approaching labours. The "Times" correspondent telegraphs under date of June 15:—

The editors of certain well-known newspapers received a very polite request from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs not to reproduce an article on the Pamir settlement which had appeared in a Berlin journal. The article took a reasonable and favourable view of the settlement of the frontier as regards Russia, and was communicated to the newspaper from St. Petersburg with the view of combating the false statements and deductions published on the subject in the Russian Press. The "Svet," the organ of M. Komaroff, brother of the ex-Governor-General of Transcaspia, had published an article severely blaming Russian diplomacy for the alleged unprofitable arrangement made with England, and the correspondence sent to the Berlin paper disproved the assertion. Why, it must be asked, does it suit the Russian foreign Office to be criticised and blamed by the Russian newspapers for having made a bad arrangement in the Pamirs, and to try to suppress as much as possible articles coming from the foreign Press which explain the arrangement in its true light as being as favourable for Russia as for England, if not more so? Without attempting any direct answer to this question, it is as well to point out that the Pamir settlement was made by M. de Giers under the old regime; that new inspiration has since entered into the conduct of Russian foreign affairs; that Russia is waching very narrowly every move and intention of England regarding Chitral; and also that serious trouble and difficulty have hitherto occurred between England and Russia in the matter of defining the boundaries of Afghanistan only when the English and Russian Commissioners have been actually at work on the spot. In view of these considerations the little incident referred to may perhaps be the straw that shows which way the wind blows.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHITRAL.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, June 18,—The Marquis of Lansdowne: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary for India a question of which I have given him private notice—namely, whether her Majesty's Government intend to lay on the table any papers relating to Chitral, and, if so, what papers, and when?—Lord Reay: Her Majesty's Government are not at present in a position to make any statement on the subject of the noble lord's question or to lay any papers on the table.—The Marquis of Lansdowne: Is my noble friend able to tell us whether we shall have an opportunity of discussing the question before any final decision is arrived at by her Majesty's Government?—Lord Reay: I am not prepared to answer my noble friend's question without notice.—The Marquis of Lansdowne: In consequence of the answer I have just received, I beg to give notice that on an early day I shall call attention to the situation in Chitral and ask whether an opportunity will be given to the House to consider any papers there may be on the subject before any decision is arrived at by her Majesty's Government.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

In answer to Mr. Keay, Sir E. Grey said: The question as to the publicity of the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure is one for the Commissioners themselves to decide. The Secretary of State is informed that as yet no decision has been arrived at. Any intimation on the subject must, therefore, have been made without authority. The first meeting of the Commission will be held on the 26th inst. (Hear, hear.)

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June, 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G W Place, B C S
Mr M F O'Dwyer, B C S
Mr C R Cleveland, B C S
Mr C Wobbekind, B
Mr W Bence, B
Mr W J Shew, B
Mr H Figg, B
Mr A Morse, B
Mr J Lackersteen, B
Mr E C Ozanne, Bo C S
Mr F C Brewin, Bo
Mr S Rebsch, Bo
Lt-Col M C Brackenbury
Lt-Col H A Abbott

Major Hon U de R P Roche
Major J E Dickie
Capt C A Kemball
Capt C H Pritchard
Capt E de S Smart
Capt R F Sorsbie
Capt D S Lewis
Lieut F P Young
Lieut G D M Moore
Lieut J C C Angelo
Surg-Lt-Col J F P McConnell
Surg-Capt R J Copeland
Assist-Engr T B Barnaby

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C H Gordon, B, 2 mos
Mr W Algie, B, 1 mo 25 days
Mr H G Young, B, 1 week
Mr A R Knapp, M 3 mos
Major G M Porter, 3 mos
Capt H L Custance, 2 mos
Capt C F S Alban, 4 mos

Lieut J L Camelleri, 3 mos
Lieut W E E Lloyd, 3 mos
Lieut J C D Pinney, 3 mos
Lieut E N Obbard, 3 days
Surg-Major E Ferrand, 6 mos
Surg-Capt G W Jenney, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Cowie, B
Mr J Runciman, B
Mr G A Anderson, B

Mr F W Prideaux, B
Mr W Algie, B
Capt G Even

THE other day in Paris the Memorial Society's annual mass was celebrated at the Madeleine for the souls of French soldiers and sailors who died defending their country. M. Ribot was prevented from attending by his sister's funeral but was represented by his private secretary. The chancel and nave were ornamented with flags grouped round shields and oriflammes or pennons. Old soldiers who had served in the Crimea, Italy, and in the war of 1870-71 acted as standard bearers and were grouped on the steps of the Chancel. The Abbe Harasse, Apostolical Missionary, delivered an harangue in which he exhorted all present to stand by their colours and to be prepared to shed the last drop of their blood for the honour of their country.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 4.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice J Jardine relinquished charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt P Z Cox, acting third Asst Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Capt P Z Cox on privilege leave:—Lieut F W Wodehouse to act as third Asst to the Political Resident, Aden; Lieut J L Harrington to act as fourth Asst to the Political Resident, Aden; Lieut F S Walker to act as fifth Asst to the Political Resident, Aden; and Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu to act as sixth Asst to the Political Resident, Aden.

The services of Col W A Salmon, acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col F H Jackson to be Administrator of the Navanagar State; and Capt G E Hyde-Cates to act as Political Supt, Palanpore, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H O Quin, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in addition to his own duties, during the ansence of Mr J Pollen, I C S, on privilege leave.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji, Depy Assist Political Agent Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H M Ostrehan, Assist Supt of Police, Shikarpur, acted as Dist Supt of Police, Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties.

The Hon Mr W H Crowe, I C S, and Mr. A B Steward, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr R Knight, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district, of Bijapur, in charge of sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Hungund, Bagalkot and Badami.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S P Lely, I C S, Collector of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The services of Mr W L Harvey, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E De Closay to act as Vice-Principal, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhai School of Art, Bombay, vice Mr. E Greenwood.

Mr R D Prior, M A, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months on half pay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim, L M, has been appointed to act as Assist to the Medical Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, and in charge West Hospital, Rajkot.

Surg-Major H. Martin, M. B., Surg to H E the Governor is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Assist Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos, L.M. & S., is promoted from the second to the first class of Assist Surgoons.

Mr. W. E. Porrett, sub pro tem. Second Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut C H Ross is transferred to the Unattached List.

Bombay Vol Artillery.—Lieut A J Peile, No 3 Company, Eastern Divn, R A, to be Adjutant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the transfer of Mr H J Landon, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Ahmednager to the Dharwar Dist, vice Mr Camron, appointed to act as Under Secry to Government, Public Works Dept.

Mr Parashram Krishna Chitale, L C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Temporary Rank, passed on the 29th June 1895 an examination in colloquial Sindhi.

Messrs F R Bader and J L Morres, Assist Engrs, 1st and 3rd grades, respectively passed on the 25th June 1895 an examination in colloquial Marathi.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jagannath Govind Shahane has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Wadgaon in the Poona Dist during the absence of Mr Wasudew Narayan Swami on leave.

Mr Laxman Ganesh Joshi has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Medha in the Satara Dist, with effect from the 24th ultimo, during the absence of Mr Gopal Bapuji Gokhale on privilege leave.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

In consequence of the retirement from service from the 1st July 1895 of Rao Saheb Shamrao Vithal Mangalvedhekar, first grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions, transfers and appointment are made:—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval, second grade Mamlatdar of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgiri, third grade Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur Dist, to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Moghe, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Dharwar in the Dharwar Dist, to be third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Raghvendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Mamlatdar of Karajgi, in the Dharwar Dist, is transferred to Bankapur in the same district. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hunmant Beur, Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar Dist is posted to Karajgi in the same district; and Azam Annaji Wasudeo Mulgund, Mahalkari of Nargund in the Dharwar Dist, is appointed to be frouth grade Mamlatdar on probation, and is posted to Kalghatgi in the same district.

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Balwant Jivaji Shedbal, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District the following transfer and appointment are made:—Rao Saheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mamlatdar of Badami in the Bijapur Dist, is transfered to Muddebihal in the same district; and Mr Swamirao Narhar Bettigeri, B A, second clerk in the office of the Collector of Kanara, is appointed to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Badami.

Mr Vinayak Appaji Dabke, Head Karkun of the Dapoli Taluka in the Ratnagiri Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dapoli during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Rao Saheb Yeshwant Kashinath Karnik.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved
by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

AYER'S.
Hair Vigor
RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

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ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and
very much More Refreshing
than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN
AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES,
HOUSES, STORES,
SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS,
etc.
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
APPLY TO
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Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION
OF PHOSPHORUS.
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED
PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 4s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
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Soap
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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GREAT PRIZE
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2 GOLD MEDALS,
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DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by *GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA* a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—
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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.

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Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

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Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 28, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.

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2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

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Entrée Dishes Fluted............Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain .... ,, 65.

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Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup .... ,, 140.
Do. E.P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers... ,, 60.

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Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

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Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

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Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

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CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG,
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Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK
THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE
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Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd.
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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

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TRADE MARK REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

DINNEFORDS

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Collects the **'FUR'**
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

BEFORE USE OCTOPUS

The Patent OCTOPUS Anti-Incrustator

AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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